

After peaceful convention

Levy steps up attacks on Herut leaders

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

Sunday's successful Herut convention has provided only momentary peace of mind to the party's leaders. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, perceived as defeated but claiming victory, stepped up his attacks on his fellow ministers yesterday as the various factions prepare to battle for control of Herut's institutions.

Levy lashed out at cabinet colleagues Prime Minister Shamir, Moshe Arens, Ariel Sharon and their supporters. They had "all come together to act against me, to undermine my position as no. 2 and to prevent my election," as Herut's deputy chairman, he said.

Levy, who received the support of 57 per cent of the convention delegates on Sunday, said that his rivals had pitted MK Meir Cohen-Avidon against him as a "straw candidate."

He referred several times to the possibility that Shamir, too, was involved in the collusion.

Levy has been presenting his win at the convention as a triumph over the "unfair coalition" against him. He insists that the votes he received give an accurate picture of his strength in the party.

His rivals dismiss his claims, and sources close to Shamir said yesterday that the convention vote "has finally put Levy in his place."

Levy's rivals are not striking back at him publicly, in an attempt to avoid exacerbating tensions in Herut. Arens, whose 64 per cent victory over Levy-backed MK Yoram Aridor has elated Arens's supporters, said yesterday that "there was no reason for Levy to be angry," because "convention delegates have independent minds" and vote according to their own wishes.

Shamir also tried to tone down the inner-Herut rhetoric yesterday, saying that he sees "no problems" in

cooperating with Levy. "Someone might be hurt a little, or dissatisfied with the convention results," said Shamir, "but I am sure that we will soon find common ground."

Levy, however, now finds himself estranged from all the other Herut ministers, including Moshe Katsav who has publicly feuded with Levy in the past few days.

The battle arena in Herut now moves to the party institutions, mainly the 21-member secretariat which Arens was chosen to head. The outgoing secretariat, which is legally still in office, is controlled by Levy supporters. Levy intends to demand that the new body's membership reflect the relative strengths of the factions. He claims that his faction should get at least half of the seats.

The focus of the struggle over the secretariat is expected to be the influential Organization Division, now headed by Levy-supporter MK Micha Reiser. The division is charged with registering party members and convention delegates, and thus serves as a powerful tool in allocating power in the party.

Levy's demands are deemed "totally unacceptable" by his rivals. Sources close to Shamir said yesterday that he wishes to ensure "proper representation" for the various elements in Herut and that he intends getting actively involved in the formation of the party's institutions in the next few days.

The emerging Arens-Levy confrontation over the naming of the Secretariat might also get entangled in legal disputes, since the convention elected Arens as chairman of a body which technically does not exist.

The party constitution empowers the Central Committee to elect a 120-member Executive which elects the 21-member Secretariat which, in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Tokyo money dealers nervously cling to their telephones as they try to keep abreast of the U.S. dollar, which plunged to its lowest level against the Japanese yen since World War II. The dollar's drop, spurred by fears of a looming trade war between the U.S., Europe and Japan, also sent share prices nosediving in the Tokyo, London and New York stock markets. Stories appear on pages 8 and 9.

'Soviets to permit flights through Romania for Jews'

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — Soviet leaders have agreed that flights of Soviet Jews from Moscow to Tel Aviv by way of Romania will begin "within several weeks," according to Jewish sources here.

The sources, who are familiar with the results of last week's meetings between a World Jewish Congress delegation and leading Soviet officials in the Kremlin, said that the Soviets have agreed to allow the emigration of approximately 11,000 long-term refugees during the next 9-12 months.

The Kremlin gave the WJC delegation assurances that Jewish cultural and religious rights in the Soviet Union will now be respected. The sources said the Soviet Union assured the WJC group that there will be no further actions by Soviet authorities against persons teaching Hebrew in their homes. The Soviets also promised to allow the importation of Jewish religious articles into the Soviet Union, and to allow the opening of synagogues to serve Jews in cities where there are presently none.

According to the sources, the Jewish delegation told the Soviets that if they keep the promises they have given, the organized Jewish community will press the Reagan administration to waive the Jackson-Vanik Amendment denying the Soviets most-favored-nation trade status, and the Stevenson Amendment, which denies credits to the Soviet Union.

The sources backed up a New York Times report on the results of the meeting of the WJC group — which was headed by WJC President Edgar Bronfman and included Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, with a Soviet delegation headed by Anatoly Dobrynin, the Party Secretary of the Central Committee for Internal Affairs.

In yesterday's Times report Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the New York-based Appeal for Conscience Foundation, said that both the Soviet Union and Romania had agreed to the principle of flying Soviet Jews to Israel through Romania.

Schneier told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he had negotiated the Moscow-Romania-Tel Aviv flights during a visit to the Soviet Union in February, and had subsequently secured the agreement of the Romanian government. However, the sources close to the WJC mission claimed that Schneier had broken the story in the Times in order to take credit for something which had actually been agreed to between the WJC delegation and the Soviets.

Among the Soviets said to have participated in the talks were high officials from the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Culture, and the KGB, as well as the Procurator General. Also said to have participated was Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S.A. and Canada.

The sources would not confirm or deny whether General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had taken part in the meetings, but strongly hinted that Gorbachev had at least made an appearance. According to the sources, "[The WJC delegation] didn't ask to meet with Gorbachev...but we were surprised when certain people showed up whom we didn't ask for."

The sources said that while the WJC delegation received "concrete" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Israel's part in Pollard scandal

U.S. points to top leadership

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — U.S. officials yesterday pointed to increasing evidence of high-level Israeli "political" involvement in the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal.

While refusing to release specific details of this evidence, they insisted that virtually no one in the Reagan administration was any longer prepared to accept Israel's position that the Pollard operation was unauthorized.

These officials charged that ele-

ments in the Israeli political leadership had almost certainly authorized the initial Pollard espionage ring as well as the subsequent attempt to "cover up" direct governmental involvement.

An honest and thorough investigation into the affair by the two inquiry committees now underway in Israel, they added, would probably lead to a political crisis in Jerusalem, including the removal of top Israeli leaders.

The U.S. yesterday urged Israel to uphold its original commitment to the U.S. to cooperate fully in the continuing investigation of the Pol-

lard scandal and to bring those Israeli officials involved "to account."

At the same time, the State Department formally lifted its boycott of the Tel Nof Airbase in Israel now that Air Force Colonel (Aluf Mishne) Aviem Sella has resigned as its commander.

Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters that U.S. military and civilian officials would continue to have nothing to do with Sella personally although "the injunction or the restriction that had made the Tel Nof Air Base off bounds for U.S. personnel" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sella move increases pressure

Jerusalem Post Staff

Aluf-Mishne Aviem Sella's resignation as commander of the Tel Nof Airbase will improve relations with the U.S., it was agreed yesterday at the highest echelons of the Israeli government. But it may also increase pressure on the political echelon to accept responsibility.

Speaking on Educational TV, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that the resignation on Sunday "will have a practical influence" on improving relations between the two countries.

Interviewed on TV, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that the resignation "removes an obstacle between the armies of the two countries."

Rabin declared that Sella had resigned of his own free will, as Sella himself had said in his letter of resignation.

Rabin's words were echoed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres who called Sella's decision an act of courage undertaken without pressure from superiors either in the military or in the government. Speaking to reporters during a helicopter tour of the Negev, Peres said that Sella's decision must be respected and "I admire him for it."

Asked by the TV reporter whether Sella was being penalized

for the mistakes of politicians, Shamir said: "There is pain everywhere. The point is not to look for the guilty ones or to search for those to pay. The fact is the State of Israel is paying," said Rabin.

"When it comes to the political echelon, there are other questions that are in the process of being looked into," said Rabin.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman called the resignation "a helpful step." He added though that "the restriction on Tel Nof is now lifted, but Col. Sella remains off-limits."

Arms to Pretoria

A U.S. State Department report on military supplies to South Africa claims that Israeli arms continue to reach South Africa through private arms dealers, it was reported last night.

Sella has already been replaced at Tel Nof, an authoritative military source told The Jerusalem Post last night. The source would not identify Sella's successor.

Sella continues to live at the base and it is not yet clear what his next post will be.

Sella was quoted in yesterday's Yediot Aharanot as saying that he had not made a mistake in recruiting

Jonathan Pollard and that he had resigned only because America wants a head.

"The day will come," he was quoted saying "when not only military men will have to pay for mistakes."

But an IDF spokesman said that Sella had given no interviews and that the story about his remarks was an invention.

The denial was issued at Sella's request since the Yediot story could implicate him, because he has been charged in the U.S. on three counts of espionage, a military source told The Post.

The source also said that Sella had not given the Yediot reporter an interview. Any remarks he might have made were expressed informally among a small circle of friends at a bat mitzva party in Hatzor on Friday.

Sella was quoted in the paper as also saying that his contact with Pollard was limited to recruitment, because controlling a spy was the job of the secret services. After recruiting Pollard, Sella was quoted as saying, Pollard was passed on to Rafael Eitan, then head of the Defense Ministry's Scientific Liaison Bureau, which has since been disbanded.

It was generally agreed that Sella (Continued on Page 3)

Knesset sets fixed minimum wage

By DVORAH GETZLER

A 20-year struggle ended in a muted triumph yesterday as the Knesset unanimously passed a law providing for a fixed minimum wage set at 45 per cent of the average wage. Voting on the bill drew a large attendance of some 80 MKs, including a handful of ministers.

The law's chief sponsor, Alignment MK Ora Namir, chairman of the Knesset's Labour and Social Affairs Committee, described the law as the "jewel in the crown of Israel's wide-ranging social legislation." Deputy Speaker Dov Ben-Meir greeted the law's passage as "a great day in the history of our efforts to protect the weak in our midst."

However, many MKs, Namir included, were angry with the Treasury for "emasculating the law," as one lobbyist termed it.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim insisted yesterday during day-long negotiations that in assessing the salaries of low paid workers the sums they earn as premiums be counted as an integral part of their salaries. That move will drastically cut the number of workers who will benefit from the new law.

The law is to be implemented only gradually. As of next month, the minimum wage will be NIS 525 per month. A second instalment of the rise is to be paid in October, when

wages will be brought up to NIS 551. Thereafter, the minimum wage will be linked to the cost of living index, to basic salary agreements, and to any other fixed increments granted in the economy.

Lobbying hard against the law were industrialists who head traditional low-wage enterprises such as textiles and clothing. The weapon they wielded in their battle with the Finance Ministry was the threat to breach the package deal on wages and prices on which the stability of the economy is based.

Nissim's insistence that premiums be counted as part of the salaries of the lowest paid workers was his concession to them.



Jewish settlers armed with metal pipes and walkie-talkies provide a protective escort for a bus travelling from Hebron to Jerusalem during Land Day yesterday. See story on Page 2. (Feinblatt/Meida)

Intense efforts to approve budget

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee was locked late last night in a round-the-clock effort to approve the state budget for fiscal 1987/88 and the accompanying tax reform.

The new fiscal year begins tomorrow. If the Knesset does not approve the spending package by midnight tonight, the government will be operating without a budget.

While a tense debate continued in the committee, coalition chairman MK Rafi Edri was due to meet with

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim at 2 a.m. to represent the Labour Party's demands on aid to the moshavim and on the budget of the Health and Education Ministries.

The Labour Party Knesset faction decided on the demand after four hours of intensive deliberations. Labour asked Nissim to introduce changes in his original tax reform proposal, to scrap the education fee, and to oppose cuts in the Health and Education Ministries budgets.

The faction also demanded that Nissim immediately bring to the

Knesset Finance Committee the recommendations of the Ravid Committee on the debts of the moshavim.

During the faction meeting Vice Premier Shimon Peres and Edri called upon Labour MKs not to condition their support for the budget on approval of a scheme to reschedule the moshavim's debts. But, they said, getting the aid was still of utmost importance.

When news of the Alignment demand to bring the Ravid Committee recommendations immediately to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Student's are planning to blockade the country's universities from tomorrow as part of a stepped-up campaign against the raising of tuition fees.

Students union officials said yesterday that they were organizing a "British-style" picketing operation to prevent employees from entering the institutions and they said they were considering barring entrance by senior officials as well.

If the students carry out their threat, this will be their most militant action yet in a struggle that has been marked by violent demonstrations in which police have used tear gas. Several people have been injured.

The protest campaign is coming to a head because the final decision on

tuition fees is likely to be made by the government on Sunday.

"Our aim is to put the maximum pressure on ministers while they decide what to do," said David Berman, chairman of the National Union of Students (NUS), last night.

Today most of the countries 80,000 students are expected to walk out of class at midday. They have been told by the union to stay away from class for the rest of the week.

Several thousand NUS members are to stage a mass rally outside the Knesset today when the inter-ministerial committee on tuition fees meets.

The committee is unlikely to reach an agreement, said Education Ministry sources. Panel members are not expected to bridge the gap between

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon's suggestion that the fee should be raised only slightly above its present \$800 level, and the demand by the universities that it should be over \$2,000.

Failure to reach agreement will result in the matter being passed to the cabinet on Sunday.

Berman is a member of the committee, but said he would boycott the meeting. He warned that the students were not prepared to go above \$800.

When the cabinet discusses the issue, he said, a mass demonstration will be held outside the Prime Minister's Office.

Berman would not reveal how the NUS intended to block off the universities but noted: "You should

remember that we have a lot of members who have served in the IDF engineers corps."

Lea Levavi adds: Students at teachers' colleges plan to strike today through Friday to protest against plans to raise tuition fees and the unwillingness of Education Minister Yitzhak Navon to meet with them.

The students, who pay the same tuition as those attending universities, share their university counterparts' demand that tuition next year be set at \$800.

Pessach vacation at the teachers' colleges begins on Sunday but the students threaten to renew their strike when school reopens after the holiday if their demands are not satisfied.

Aids sweeps airlines

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — Aids is sweeping through the world's airlines, and over 100 workers have already died of the disease, according to reports, published at the weekend, of a recent conference of international airlines' medical officers held in Geneva.

American Airlines, which employs over 30,000 workers, has confirmed that 50 of its staff have died of Aids, and that a further 60 sufferers are still on the staff.

Pan Am has reportedly suffered 20 deaths, but it refused to confirm this. Seven British Airways staff have died of the disease.

Other airlines listed as employing staff suffering from Aids include: United, with 12 cases; South African Airlines, with nine; Air Canada, with seven; KLM, with six; Sabena, with three; Air New Zealand, with two; and El Al, with one.

A spokesman for El Al in London told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he was not aware of any Aids cases at El Al, but added that it was "not the sort of thing one would send out a press release about."

Van Gogh's Sunflowers sold for record \$36.2m.

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — On the 97th anniversary of his death by suicide, Vincent Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" was sold last night for £22.5 million (some \$36.2m.), three times the highest price ever previously paid for a painting. The buyer's identity was not disclosed.

"Sunflowers" was the 43rd and final lot in last night's sale at Christie's, and the packed 200-seat auction room greeted the painting, as it was brought in on its easel, with applause and gasps of appreciation. The purchaser had to pay 24.7 million pounds (\$40 million), including sales charges.

Although it had been expected to sell for more than £10m., that figure was quickly passed as two Christie's staff members, in telephone contact with their anonymous clients, began a battle royal for the coveted 1889 oil.

Bids went up in leaps of half a million pounds until finally

auctioneer James Roundell emerged victorious and relayed the news on the telephone to his anonymous client. After the sale, Roundell would reveal only that the painting was likely to go out of the country.

Van Gogh painted "Sunflowers," the largest and best-known of a series of seven similar works, at Arles, sometime in the 18 months before his suicide.

Ironically, for a painter who now ranks among the greatest ever, he reportedly sold only one painting in his entire lifetime, and depended largely on his brother Theo for financial support.

"Sunflowers," which features 15 individual stems in a blaze of yellow, was probably painted for Van Gogh's friend and fellow artist Gauguin; yellow for Van Gogh was a symbol of friendship and hope.

The painting was sold by the executors of the estate of Mrs. Helen Chester Beatty, the late owner of one of the most distinguished British art collections.

Art experts greeted the sale figure with amazement, it being far in excess of even Christie's wildest expectations.

The remarkable figure was due in no small part to the extensive publicity given to the sale worldwide, and the pre-auction exhibition of the work in Tokyo, New York and Zurich.

Three other paintings in the auction — a Modigliani, a Derain and a Mondrian — all sold for well over £1m. and the total yield from the auction topped £38m., but these figures passed virtually unnoticed in the hubbub surrounding the sale of the Van Gogh.

The previous record for a Van Gogh was paid in New York in April 1985 for "Landscape with Rising Sun," which fetched \$9.9 million.

Ninety-seven years ago yesterday, Van Gogh's coffin was draped with sunflowers, a final tribute to his love for the blazing yellow flowers.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	30.3.87	MDL	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	1	14	16	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	5	11	12	Cloudy
BUSINESS	19	24	25	Cloudy
CHICAGO	1	20	21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	14	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	19	20	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	11	12	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	19	20	Cloudy
ROME	1	19	20	Cloudy
STUTTGART	1	19	20	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	19	20	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	19	20	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	39	4-18	23
Golan	40	8-18	22
Safed	43	8-18	22
Haifa Port	60	9-21	23
Tiberias	50	8-22	26
Nazareth	30	10-22	26
Afula	52	6-22	26
Sharon	31	7-20	24
Tel Aviv	57	10-20	23
B-G Airport	37	6-22	30
Jericho	35	9-27	36
Gaza	68	10-18	21
Beersheba	37	4-24	27
Eilat	24	13-28	30

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. Eliahu Izakson was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bank of Israel. Mr. Izakson is president of the Farmers Federation of Israel.

Carter in bid to allay conference jitters

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Former president Jimmy Carter said last night that the fears of some Israelis over what an international peace conference portends were a result of "inadequate analysis of the opportunities." The issue has not yet been adequately debated in Israel, he said, and therefore many believe that such a conference would force Israel to return to the 1967 borders, accept a Palestinian state and give the Soviets the final decisions.

Carter spoke to the press after being awarded an honorary Doctor of Philosophy degree by Haifa University president Ephraim Evron.

Carter said that while it is unlikely that the Reagan administration would ask him to participate in peace-making efforts, he felt the time was propitious. He noted the worldwide commitment - including that of the Arab nations - to an international conference, which, he said, must be able to guarantee that each participating state would make its own decisions and not have them imposed. He felt it would be no deviation from the Camp David accord, but rather a further step forward within their framework and spirit.

The conference should lead, he said, to bilateral negotiations between Israel and each of the Arab states. If these talks break down, the issues should be referred back to the full forum.

"An international conference is not incompatible with Israel protecting its own security," he said. "Israel's policy shouldn't be negative and based on the possibility that the PLO may also reject the conference," said Carter. "Let all talk for themselves and not guess what the others may say."

Carter said that he had brought no encouraging message from Syria regarding the fate of hostages.

BUDGET

(Continued from Page One)

The Finance Committee reached other coalition members, there was a spontaneous outburst against the Labour Party.

"Even if Moshe Nissim and the entire cabinet come down here and ask us to approve such things, we will not do it," said Finance Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira.

Likud members were less opposed to Labour's proposal on tax reform, which included raising the ceiling on the 30 per cent income tax bracket to NIS 2,200 a month instead of NIS 1,450. Labour also proposed that the 10 per cent surcharge apply to incomes of NIS 7,400 a month and up, instead of NIS 9,000 and up.

CORRECTION

No Reform rabbi was among the speakers at a conference on religious extremism sponsored by the Religious Affairs Ministry and El Ami on Sunday evening.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

No major clashes on Land Day

Arabs throughout the country and the territories commemorated Land Day yesterday, with marches and mass rallies calling for an independent Palestinian state.

For the most part, the demonstrations passed quietly, but there were a number of incidents.

Scuffles broke out at schools in Dabbiya village when a group of students tried to force other pupils to stage a strike. Civic heads intervened to break up the dispute and calm the atmosphere.

In the village of Arrara, schools were closed for the day. Elsewhere in Galilee it was business as usual, at least in the morning.

Towards afternoon, however, thousands of people took to the streets in Saknin and Deir Hanna to march to the neighbouring village of Arrara where a rally was held on the grounds of the new high school.

The Saknin marchers first laid wreaths at the village memorial for three residents who were among six persons killed in riots that marked the first Land Day protests in 1976.

Yesterday's demonstration was a peaceful affair, despite the huge crowd of over 10,000 people who crammed into the rally site on a hill overlooking the main road between the three villages.

One of the speakers, Rahak MK Tewfik Zayyad, said there could be no solution to the Palestinian problem without the involvement of the PLO.

The Rahak MK was loudly applauded throughout his speech. The biggest ovation, however, was reserved for a delegation of Golan Heights Druse, carrying pro-Syrian placards.

Several Jewish left-wingers were among the crowd, in addition to some students from Sweden, who said they were participating to show solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The rally was a show of strength for the Israel Communist Party, which dominates the Committee for the Protection of Arab Land - the body that organized the demonstrations in conjunction with the national committee of Arab local councils.

Despite the rhetoric, slogans and the fiery tones of the speakers, the rally itself had something of a holiday atmosphere. Enterprising businessmen did a roaring trade selling cans of cold drinks and ice cream on a sunny afternoon.

A Negev Day rally in the Beduin township of Rahat attracted hundreds of participants, but only an estimated 10-15 per cent were Negev Beduin.

The demonstration featured a call by Communist MK Charlie Biton for an international Mideast peace conference, including open participation by the PLO. Biton's speech, though warmly received by the demonstrators based in from Jerusalem and Arab villages in central Israel, was briefly heckled by local Beduin associated with the rival Progressive List for Peace.

Police, security personnel and Border Police units kept their distance from the crowd, and no incidents were reported.

Earlier, a sit-in was held at the Negev regional branch office of the Interior Ministry located near Beersheba's Beduin market. The sit-in was to

Reported by DAVID RUDGE, JOEL GREENBERG, ANDY COURT and BRADLEY BURSTON.

protest against the recent decision to jail three residents of nearby Laquiya for building their houses without permits. The homes are scheduled to be demolished shortly.

Land Day passed quietly in East Jerusalem, where almost all shops were closed in a commercial strike. There was one arrest - an 18-year-old charged with setting fire to tyres near the Kalandiya refugee camp, police said.

In Rehavia, vandals broke into the Rehavia Gymnasium and wrote "Death to Jews, Palestine Will be Liberated." on the walls of the principal's office. Police spokesman Rafi Levy said that police have no way of knowing whether this was an Arab action related to Land Day or an attempt by Jewish extremists to stir up bad feelings.

Police reported two attempts to display the Palestinian flag, and some tyres set on fire in Wadi Joz.

In the Knesset, Matityahu Peled (Progressive Peace List) announced that he had submitted a criminal complaint to the police, about a circular issued by Kach activist Baruch Merzel in Kiryat Arba.

Peled said that Merzel, who was an aide of Kach MK Meir Kahane, organized vigilante patrols under the patronage of "The Committee for the Maintenance of Security on the Highways," and gave the patrols instructions on when and how to open fire against Arab stone-throwers.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, two Palestinians were lightly wounded and two Israelis hurt in scattered demonstrations. Protesters raised Palestinian flags and painted pro-PLO slogans on walls, burned tires and built stone roadblocks. Shopkeepers shuttered their stores in Ramallah, el-Bireh and Nablus. Beefed up security forces patrolled towns and refugee camps.

In Jenin, troops opened fire on teenagers who hurled stones at their patrol, lightly wounding one in the leg.

In Gaza, a resident of the Jebaliya refugee camp was cut on the forehead by a ricocheting bullet when troops opened fire to disperse protesters.

Police briefly detained armed settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron who had escorted Israeli buses on the Jerusalem-Hebron highway. Members of "The Committee for Safety along Judea and Samaria Roads," led by Kach supporters, said the vigilante patrols, in private vehicles, were intended to react to possible stone throwing incidents. The settlers, who were stopped near Gush Etzion, were questioned at Bethlehem police headquarters, but later released.

At the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, an Israeli Arab bus driver was lightly hurt in the face when protesters hurled stones at his bus, which carried Arab labourers. The neighbouring Balata refugee camp was put under curfew after troops used tear gas and fired rubber bullets to break up groups of youths who hurled stones at troops and Israeli vehicles in the area. An IDF soldier was lightly hurt in el-Bireh when stones were thrown at a car, smashing its windshield.

At Yarmouk University (65 kilometres north of Amman) some 200 students marched in an illegal demonstration to mark Land Day. They chanted slogans demanding military action to recapture land seized by Israel in the 1967 war.

About 2,500 people turned out at Amman's Sports City for the rally organized by Atallah Atallah, a former security officer in Fatah.



A Beduin woman goes about her business in Ramallah yesterday, oblivious of the IDF soldier fully equipped in the event of Land Day trouble. (P. Tiktin/Meir)

Court obliges unprepared defence

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cancellation of the afternoon session at the Demjanjuk trial yesterday was in many ways a replay of what had happened last Wednesday.

"Deja-vu, we've seen this before," said prosecutor Michael Shaked, as defence lawyer Mark O'Connor asked the court for additional time to study documents entered into evidence by prosecution witness Helge Grabitz.

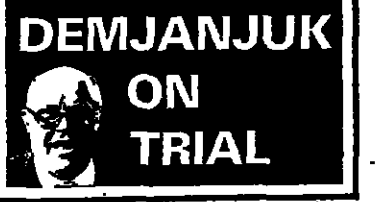
"You've had this material for a long time. But, of course, we leave the decision to the court," Shaked said.

The exchange took place as Shaked came close to ending his two-and-a-half days of questioning Grabitz, the head of the Nazi war crimes section in the Hamburg district attorney's office. The questioning had at times seemed slow and overly thorough, as documents were meticulously examined before being handed to the court.

The defence, on the other hand, could be excused for not having translated and examined all the 16 sets of documents with their hundreds of pages. Until the prosecution had completed its questioning of Grabitz, the defence probably was unable to decide which of the many documents warranted being translated.

"There's an ocean of documents, and we just try to stay afloat in it," said O'Connor. "Before we can start cross-examining, we need the relevant translations. This testimony may be critical," he added.

He also said that his motion for a continuation of the trial to today was needed in order to prepare for the testimony of German historian and documents expert, Prof. Wolfgang Scheffler.



Court president Dov Levin said he and his colleagues would consider the defence's request during the 11 o'clock recess. Resuming the session after the half-hour break, Levin said that: "If Mr. O'Connor says that his team didn't have time to translate all the necessary documents, we agree to cancel the afternoon session."

After this, Shaked continued his questioning of Grabitz until shortly before the noon break.

Grabitz testified that a Ukrainian wachmann (auxiliary guard) working with the German gendarmie

had lost his identity card and had applied for a replacement to Karl Streibl, the commander of the Trawniki SS training camp. This proves, Shaked said, that Trawniki remained responsible for the men it had trained, regardless of to where they were subsequently posted.

As further proof of this thesis, Shaked made the witness describe a circular written by Streibl in October 1942 regarding a change in service grades, which was sent to all outside establishments connected with Trawniki.

Another document described the three weeks' arrest meted out to a guard named Kositzky in December 1943, who "stole like a raven." All these documents attested to the power and wide discretion Streibl had, Shaked said.

Between 3,500 and 4,000 Ukrainians, former prisoners of war were trained at Trawniki.

Grabitz had been the prosecutor in the long trial of Streibl, in the 1960s and 1970s, which ended in his acquittal, even an appeal. Streibl died a free man last year.

Further testimony concerned a Ukrainian guard named Swidersky, whom Streibl promoted to corporal in February 1943. Along with the record of this promotion, there was a list of guards posted from Trawniki

(Continued on Page 9)

IDF kills 3 gunmen in security zone

By DAVID RUDGE
and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporters

At least three gunmen were reported killed in two clashes with IDF forces along the border of the security zone in South Lebanon on Sunday night.

Army sources said there were no casualties among the IDF troops.

While the IDF reported three gunmen killed, sources in South Lebanon gave a total of four dead.

The first incident occurred around 8:30 p.m. near the Shi'ite village of Huleh in the central sector of the zone, about two kilometres from the Israeli border west of Kiryat Shmona. The sources said IDF troops in the region spotted a group of terror-

ists and opened fire. Searches later revealed the body of one gunman. There were also signs that others were wounded in the shootout.

The group of gunmen had apparently been on its way into the security zone, intending to lay road-side bombs.

The second encounter took place about two hours later near the village of Amoun, about 6 kilometres from the Israeli border. IDF soldiers spotted a group of gunmen and opened fire. They later discovered the bodies of two men.

The IDF spokesman said rifles and other material were found near the bodies.

The latest clashes, coming hard on

the heels of Saturday night's gunbattles in which three terrorists were killed and five IDF soldiers wounded, indicate an upsurge of hostile activities in South Lebanon.

According to sources in South Lebanon, the incident near Amoun involved Amal militiamen. The organization reported that one man was killed and two others wounded in the shootout with IDF troops.

The other incident apparently involved members of the Communist-led National Resistance Movement. A statement by the Communists said three of their militiamen were killed by tank fire during an operation against the "Israeli occupation forces."

(Continued from Page One)

has been removed. She said the U.S. is not prepared to deal with anyone under indictment by a U.S. grand jury. Sella was indicted earlier this month as Pollard's first "handler."

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said: "We don't do business with people who are under indictment. That indictment defines our relationship to him, period."

But Sella's resignation, which received extensive coverage in the U.S. news media yesterday, has by no means ended the crisis in U.S.-

POLLARD

Israeli relations resulting from the Pollard affair. While the Americans welcomed Sella's departure, they insisted that Israel should continue its probe into the matter and then go on to punish those military, intelligence and political officials involved.

Secretary of State George Shultz has openly argued that a complete "cleansing" investigation is necessary to get U.S.-Israeli relations back on track.

Publicly, the administration has refused to spell out exactly what the U.S. wants Israel to do. "The treat-

ment of others is a matter for the government of Israel to decide, certainly," Oakley said.

Meanwhile, New York Times columnist William Safire yesterday also urged Israel to "come clean."

"Your central purpose in making wrongdoers accountable is to preserve the soul of your democracy," he wrote. "Where are the leaders with the courage and patriotism to say, 'I knew about the operation. I tacitly organized it. I meant well, I was mistaken. I resign?' Failing that, where is the new Isaiah now that Israel needs him?"

ROMANIA

(Continued from Page One)

assurances" from the Soviet that flights from Moscow to Tel Aviv through Romania have been agreed upon, technical matters have still to be resolved, such as arranging for payment of the transportation costs of the emigrants from Moscow to Romania. It has not yet been announced if the flights will go to Bucharest or another Romanian city. According to the sources, however, the flights will go through Bucharest.

The sources said that the "Romanians are definitely on board," and said they expect the first flight within 4-6 weeks. Until now, Soviet Jews were only allowed to leave the coun-

try via Vienna.

The Soviets were said to have declined to allow direct Moscow-Tel Aviv flights because of their lack of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Rabbi Avi Weiss, national director of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ), said that to agree to waive Jackson-Vanik and the Stevenson Amendment after only 11,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union would be a "great tragedy," and predicted that the Soviets would then close the door again to further emigration. Weiss said Bronfman and Abrams were "duped" by the Soviets.

View from Bonn:

China may follow Moscow on Israel ties

Jerusalem Post Reporter

China might consider establishing diplomatic ties with Israel if the Soviet Union reviews its relations with Jerusalem. This is the assessment of West German government officials following the visit of the Chinese foreign minister to Bonn last week.

This assessment was conveyed to the political director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Yossi Beilin, who was in Bonn at the same time as the Chinese official.

Talking to reporters in Jerusalem yesterday, Beilin said that the meeting last week in New York between Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir and China's ambassador to the UN, was an important milestone in the relations between the two countries, mainly because of the Chinese readiness to confirm publicly that the meeting took place.

Beilin, who held meetings in Paris and Bonn last week reported that French officials had asked him about Israel's position on convening a preparatory Middle East peace conference in which only the five permanent members of the UN Security Council would participate.

"We will completely oppose the idea of a preparatory conference in which (the five) try to decide on the rules of the international conference," Beilin said.

HERUT

(Continued from Page One)

turn, chooses its chairman. These procedures were by-passed at the convention in order to create party posts for rivals Sharon, Arens and Levy.

The possible delays in the constitution and the Secretariat would leave Sharon, widely seen as having gained the most at yesterday's convention, as head of the only functioning party body, the 2,000-member Central Committee.

Levy's claim of victory is belied by the fact that he himself had intended to resign when the election results first became clear early yesterday morning. Convinced that his fellow ministers had conspired to minimize his victory, Levy said that he had had an "urge to leave Shamir and Cohen-Avidov as his deputy," but that he had been persuaded by his supporters that in doing so, he would not only be admitting defeat but also relinquishing the very post for which he had strived. (see analysis on page 4.)

Second Lavi prototype makes its maiden flight

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Correspondent

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - The second prototype of the Lavi fighter had its maiden flight yesterday, and Israel Aircraft Industries and Air Force experts said they were pleased with its performance.

As the white jet took off at 1.21 p.m., Astra and Kfir jets flew overhead to monitor its performance.

For 51 minutes it cruised over central Israel, climbing to 20,000 feet and flying at 150-350 miles per hour.

The Lavi programme calls for 1,800 test flights, and so far the first prototype had carried out only 23, IAI chief test pilot Menachem Shmul said yesterday.

Reliable sources have said that the Defence Ministry is now studying a proposal from the IDF General Staff to scrap the Lavi programme. The sources said that the army recommended that Israel buys F-16Cs instead and uses the money it saves to fund other projects.

A defence source who briefed reporters Sunday said that the ministry has agreed to limit purchase orders connected to the Lavi to six months, instead of the usual year.

Dvora Getzler adds:

Citizens Right Movement MK Yossi Sarid - who claimed yesterday that the Lavi fighter was more a political than a military plane - had only heard one side of the story, and certainly not the Israeli Air Force's side. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in the Knesset plenum.

Rabin, replying to an oral question by Sarid, said that the government's decision to go ahead with the Lavi still stood. (Sarid had suggested that the IDF had already decided to drop the Lavi in favour of a modified F-16.)

But there was an obligation to give the U.S. a reply to its proposed alternatives to the Lavi, said Rabin, and that reply should be ready by the end of April or the beginning of May.

'I'm not that stupid!'

Zehavi denies poisoning spouse

TEL AVIV (Itm). - "I didn't poison my husband and I didn't drug him. I'm not that stupid," Giti Zehavi told a police investigator when she was arrested in October 1986 after returning from Europe.

She is accused of the premeditated murder of her husband, Yosef Israelov, by driving his car into an artificial lake in the Yarkon Park in Tel Aviv shortly after midnight in January, 1986. The alleged motive was to get her husband's property.

In yesterday's session in the Tel Aviv District Court, Rav-Pakad Ya'acov Bray read the statement he had taken down from Zehavi. She

had refused to sign the statement, Bray said.

"I'm not an angel," the statement said, "but I didn't murder my husband."

On the night of the murder, Giti told the police investigator, she met Israelov as soon as she arrived from Paris. "We were together from 10:30 p.m. until 1 a.m. and early that morning I caught a flight back to Paris. The French police arrested me for having a false passport."

The statement said nothing about her activities after 1 a.m. She is accused of committing the murder between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m.

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Ra'anana
Yona and Bamo Yosifon and Family
(Kibbutz Ramat David)
For the time of the funeral, please call 06-549012.

With deep sorrow we mourn the passing of
our dear brother and best uncle
HARRY BOHM
He bequeathed his body to science.
Sisters: Elga Cegla, Tel Aviv
Thera Kletter, Jerusalem
Niece: Ronny Oliver, Jerusalem

Gorbachev rebuts Thatcher charges

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev took the offensive against British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday, throwing back at her the criticisms she made of Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

In remarks prepared for delivery at a Kremlin banquet, Gorbachev said it was preposterous for Western countries to contend that the Soviet Union could be trusted only if it changed its political system. "To think that we will someday abandon our ideals is to lose touch with reality," he said.

Declaring that Moscow was ready

to discuss humanitarian issues with foreign leaders, he said the West was plagued with social problems such as widespread unemployment and homelessness and discrimination against trade unionists.

He rejected Western criticisms of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, saying certain forces in the West were interested only in torpedoing the chances of a political settlement of the conflict.

Gorbachev was speaking after extensive talks with Thatcher which dealt with arms control, human rights and other issues.

Thatcher, also in remarks pre-

pared for delivery at the banquet, said a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan would play a crucial part in deciding how other countries viewed the Soviet Union.

Thatcher reiterated her view that progress on arms control was linked to Soviet observance of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki final act. But she also said she had high hopes that Gorbachev's reforms would contribute to confidence between East and West.

Gorbachev said he wanted discussions on human rights "so that we are heard by the millions of people in the West who are jobless, homeless

and dragging out a miserable existence, and those who are beaten up by the police and whose rights are violated in the courts."

He denounced the Western Alliance's policy of nuclear deterrence, which Thatcher defended in her speech as essential to maintaining peace as "a policy of blackmail and threats."

British sources described Thatcher's talks with Gorbachev as "vigorous and forthright."

The Soviet Union says the U.S. has reneged on a commitment at arms control talks in Geneva not to link the two classes of missiles.

Nel resignation shocks S. Africa's ruling party

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's ruling National Party (NP), facing a tough election battle, was shaken yesterday by the announcement that former information chief Louis Nel was quitting politics.

Nel, a blunt-spoken, high-profile politician who enforced harsh media censorship, withdrew from the May 6 whites-only election after newspaper disclosures that he was involved in a deal to buy South African government property in Tokyo.

In a state radio interview he said he had not come under pressure to

quit the NP but wanted to devote himself to business activities.

His decision followed a weekend of setbacks for the NP with the apparent suicide of cabinet minister John Wiley and the defection of 301 academics pressing for faster reform of apartheid.

It left the NP searching for candidates in two safe constituencies less than 24 hours before election nominations close today. Nevertheless, the ruling party is expected to be returned to power, according to the latest opinion polls.

Nel, who was deputy minister for information when a national state of emergency was declared last June and defended the government's resolute crackdown on violence in black townships in numerous interviews. He was removed from the post in a cabinet reshuffle in December and returned to his legal practice.

The *Sunday Times* disclosed that Nel was consulting for a consortium of Japanese businessmen seeking to buy South African land in Tokyo. Nel said he was acting for a reputable

firm of Tokyo attorneys and was only receiving a consultancy fee.

In a separate development, the government said yesterday it had rejected an application by Breyten Breytenbach, an Afrikaner poet once jailed on terrorism charges, for a visa to visit his ailing father.

Breytenbach, freed in 1982 after seven years in a Cape Town prison, has renounced his South African citizenship and lives in Paris. He was convicted in 1975 of helping the outlawed African National Congress. (Reuters, AP)

'Open season' on Communist rebels declared in Manila

MANILA (Reuters). — President Corason Aquino yesterday declared "open season" on Communist assassins operating in Manila as guerrillas shot flaming arrows at government forces in one of several clashes reported to have killed 24 people.

Aquino's spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, told reporters she wanted an open season against Communist hit squads in the capital and backed raids on suspected rebel safe-houses.

Police have blamed the murders of 12 policemen in metropolitan Manila in the past few weeks on hit squads known as "Sparrow units" because of their swiftness.

No single major incident was reported by the military during the weekend, which coincided with the 18th anniversary of the rebel New People's Army (NPA), and armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos called the period generally quiet. But the military said it had killed

11 rebels, including two NPA commanders, in three incidents. These included two operations against rebel strongholds in remote and mountainous parts of the country.

The state-run Philippine News Agency, reporting a series of isolated firefights over the past few days, said three government troops and one civilian were killed by suspected rebels elsewhere around the country.

The army's major setback occurred in the remote northern town of Isleta where rebels shot flaming, petrol-soaked arrows into a camp of the paramilitary civilian Home Defence Force — killing seven troops as they fled from the flames.

In the capital police said they arrested several members of Communist hit squads in a series of raids on alleged rebel safe-houses in Manila. The police also said they had shot and killed two rebels in a separate incident.

Hussein said coming to U.S.

By WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON. — After earlier this year rejecting a U.S. invitation, Jordan's King Hussein has apparently decided to visit Washington in the coming weeks, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Two of his senior aides — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri — are due in Washington next week for what U.S. officials described as "preparatory" talks leading to a Hussein visit.

The White House and the State Department yesterday reaffirmed the Administration's support for an international peace conference — as called for by Hussein — provided that it will lead to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

White House Spokesman Martin Fitzwater said that the Soviet Union "presumably" would participate in any such international session.

Fitzwater said that Hussein has expressed an interest in coming to Washington, but no dates for a Hussein journey have yet been worked out.

At the State Department, a spokesman described Jordan as "a close friend... We have many subjects to discuss with them."

The spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, added: "As we stated during Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's visit to Washington, our goal is a just and lasting peace through direct face-to-face negotiations. We have also stated that we are willing to explore all possibilities, including an international conference, that might lead to the immediate objective of direct negotiations."

She said the U.S. remains committed to "actively pursuing the peace process, which is the constant goal of our policy on the Arab-Israeli situation in the Middle East. We regularly consult with the key players, and we would like to see the process advanced."

In response to another question, she expressed hope that Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak would also reconsider and visit Washington later this year.



Facing charges ranging from fraud to manslaughter, 38 accused oil merchants sit at the opening of their trial in Madrid yesterday to determine responsibility for a mass food poisoning outbreak blamed on toxic cooking oil in 1981. (Reuters telephoto)

Angry scenes at toxic oil trial

State asks 100,000 years for each of 8 accused merchants

MADRID (Reuters). — Hundreds of survivors of a mass food poisoning in Spain participated in angry scenes yesterday as 38 merchants went on trial charged with selling toxic cooking oil.

The illness killed 386 people, according to the government, or 650 according to prosecution lawyers, and maimed 25,000 in the spring of 1981.

Those who fell prey to the toxic oil syndrome were attacked by crippling pains, mental disorders, lung failure, paralysis, liver diseases, premature aging and destruction of the immune system.

Mounted police chased away sufferers who shouted abuse at the defendants and stoned cars whisking them away at the end of the morning session.

State prosecutor Eduardo Fungaino demanded sentences total-

ing more than 100,000 years for each of the eight main defendants charged with manslaughter, grievous bodily harm, fraud and crimes against public health. The maximum sentence a person can serve in Spain is 30 years.

He charged that the defendants imported industrial rape seed oil which is dyed with toxic substances and unfit for human consumption, and refined the oil at high temperatures to give it the appearance of cooking oil. It was then sold as "olive oil" or "mixed seed oil" in poor areas of Madrid and elsewhere at vast profit.

Defence lawyers argued there was only circumstantial evidence to back this theory. The small traces of toxins found in the oil could not have produced the disease in such a vast scale and that scientists have not been able to explain how the toxins caused the illness.

The survivors, many bearing the terrible scars of the disease, queued for hours outside the courthouse in the icy morning air.

Angry scenes erupted outside the court as the crowd pressed to be let in, but police with metal detectors reduced the inflow to a trickle. The public galleries were only half full at the opening of the trial while patience ran thin outside.

Those who were not admitted unfurled banners reading "Health and Justice" and chanted songs which at times drowned the proceedings inside the hall.

The 38 defendants, who include oil importers and distributors, entered the court wearing dark glasses. Two other defendants have fled the country. The only woman on trial, Adela Jaranta, manager of an edible oil distributing firm, covered her face with a scarf.

'Platoon' is tipped for top Oscar

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — With the red carpet rolled out, and fans packing the outdoor stands, Hollywood's last-night expected the Vietnam War saga, "Platoon," to win the 59th Oscar Award as the year's best picture.

A billion television viewers across the world were expected to see the three-hour show, the producers said.

"Platoon" — an infantryman's grim view of the Vietnam War — was made by the British Hemdale company after being peddled round Hollywood for 11 years, and was also expected to win the Best Director and Best Screenplay awards for ex-Vietnam veteran Oliver Stone.

Challenging "Platoon" was "A Room With a View," an elegantly filmed Edwardian love story from Britain. Each film received eight Oscar nominations.

In one of the most suspenseful Oscar races in years, seven-time nominee Paul Newman was favoured to win the Best Actor award for portraying Eddie Felson in "The Colour of Money." Deaf actress Marlee Matlin was also believed to have been selected for her role as a deaf student in "Children of a Lesser God."

Newman, who claims superstition, told his publicist: "I showed up seven times and lost. Maybe I can win if I stay away."

Another notable non-appearance will be Woody Allen, nominated for directing and writing "Hannah and Her Sisters." He was expected to follow his Monday night ritual of playing jazz clarinet at Michael's Pub in Manhattan.



Paul Newman



Woody Allen

SELLA

(Continued from Page One)

himself would not have taken the step, merely because of the constitutional implications of the Pollard affair. He resigned, MKs said, for the reasons he had spelled out in his letter to Air Force chief Aluf Amos Lapidot, namely the difficulties posed in his work as base commander by the American boycott. Without that boycott, he would still be in his post, the MKs said.

Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) said that it was now up to the political echelons, who are Sella's superiors, to follow Sella's example.

Sarid told *The Jerusalem Post* that he understood political pressures were being exerted on the members of the sub-committee for intelligence and security services now probing the affair. These pressures would make it difficult for the sub-

committee to function properly, he said.

Two Alignment members of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee wrote chairman Abba Eben yesterday, urging him to halt the sub-committee's examination of the Pollard affair because "some of the politicians on the sub-committee have personal accounts to settle with cabinet members, and perhaps personal and political considerations of their own as well."

The two men, Amnon Linn and Yitzhak Peretz, said that only the Rotenstreich-Tsur panel should continue to study the affair, and that the sub-committee should now transfer it all its material and testimony.

Rejecting their demand, Eben said last night the committee had its mandate from the Knesset and enjoyed the full support of the Speaker.



Maria von Trapp, the one-time Austrian nun whose singing family served as the inspiration for the play and movie *The Sound of Music*, died last Saturday at the age of 82. The family fled Austria on foot in 1938 during the Nazi occupation and arrived in New York with only \$4 to their name. She died in Stowe, Vermont. (Reuters)

Pakistan downs Afghan plane

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Pakistan said it shot down an Afghan warplane which intruded 16 km. into its airspace yesterday.

A Defence Ministry statement said Pakistan Air Force fighters scrambled to intercept the Soviet-made plane near Parachinar, southwest of Peshawar.

Debris was seen falling over the mountains north of Parachinar, which is in a salient of Pakistani territory jutting out into Afghanistan, the statement said.

The incident came a week after what Pakistan said was a series of Afghan air raids across the border in which some 160 Pakistanis and Afghan refugees were killed. Afghanistan denied the charge.

Pakistan has regularly complained of incursions by Afghan planes. It said last May it had shot down a Soviet-built Sukhoi fighter in the same area as yesterday's incident.

Frontier officials said the Afghan plane was shot down by two American-made F-16 jet fighters with a missile.

Gaddafi shuns Iran, said making up with Iraq

ABUDHABI (AP). — Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has turned his back on Iran in its war with Iraq and is now trying to mend bridges with Baghdad, a senior Palestinian official said yesterday.

Salah Khalaf, senior aide to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, told reporters that "secret contacts" were going on between Libyan and Iraqi officials in preparation for reconciliation.

Iraq severed relations with Gaddafi's government two years ago in protest against the Libyan leader's

alliance with Iran in the Gulf war, now in its seventh year.

Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, said that Gaddafi had ceased altogether his support for Iran in its war with Iraq and now regretted his arms supplies to Teheran.

Libya and Syria, the only two Arab countries that sided with Iran against Iraq, have also been held responsible for the supply of long-range Soviet-made missiles which Iran uses against Baghdad and other Iraqi cities.

Moslem Brothers head Egypt opposition

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Egypt's Moslem Brotherhood — which advocates the application of full Islamic law in Egypt, and the abolition of the peace treaty with Israel — has emerged as the main opposition party in advance of next Monday's parliamentary elections, according to Middle East analysts.

Banned in 1954 under a decree outlawing political parties based on religion, the Brotherhood is nonetheless able to field 53 candidates in the election. This is because President Mubarak, recognizing the growing appeal of Islamic fundamentalism and being reluctant to outlaw the party outright, has permitted its candidates to run in alliances with legal opposition parties.

and hydro-electric plant on the upper reaches of the Han River. Seoul says the project could be used to cause catastrophic floods in the south as an invasion prelude.

North Korea on March 3 renewed a proposal for high-level talks aimed at reunification of the peninsula.

Two Koreas to hold meetings at prime ministers level

TOKYO (Reuters). — North Korea agreed yesterday to a South Korean proposal for talks between the two countries' prime ministers and suggested a ministerial-level preparatory meeting on April 23.

North Korean Prime Minister Li Gun-Mo made the response in a

letter to his southern counterpart Lho Shin Yong, the North Korean central news agency said. Lho had suggested the prime ministerial meeting in a letter on March 17.

In assenting to the proposal yesterday, Li said the premier "would be able to discuss the entire wide range of problems indispen-

able to detente, and then remove confrontation and distrust."

Li suggested holding the first round of preparatory talks at the Tongil pavilion, on the northern side of the border village of Panmunjom. Lho in his letter also proposed Panmunjom for talks this month on Pyongyang's plan for a huge dam

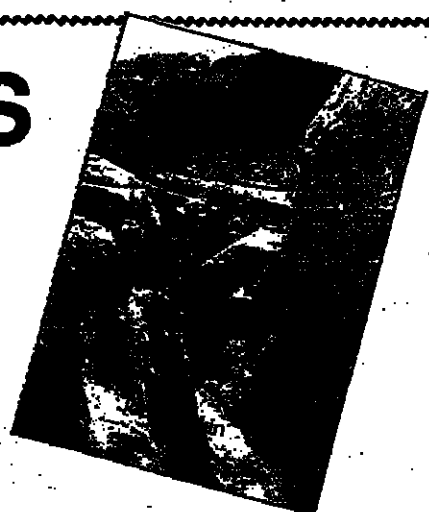
and hydro-electric plant on the upper reaches of the Han River.

Seoul says the project could be used to cause catastrophic floods in the south as an invasion prelude.

North Korea on March 3 renewed a proposal for high-level talks aimed at reunification of the peninsula.

HIKES

Joel Roskin



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April 14-18

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Katsav emerges as man of the moment – and perhaps of the future

Levy upset belies facade of Herut unity

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

At 4.30 yesterday morning, when most of the convention delegates at the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds were hoping they could tuck their party comfortably into bed, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy stepped up to the podium and swiftly dispelled any illusions which his bleary-eyed audience might have retained about Herut's inner peace and tranquility.

With Prime Minister Shamir and Ministers Ariel Sharon, Moshe Arens and Moshe Katsav fidgeting uncomfortably nearby, Levy proclaimed that he had been the victim of an "unfair" and what he described sarcastically "an interesting" coalition which had ganged up on him. Despite the concerted efforts against him, said Levy, he had overcome the coalition's "blockade" and it's "directives" "for every four delegates that oppose me, five support me."

Levy said that he hoped that his victory would "once and for all put an end to the contentiousness which aims to undermine my position and stature in Herut."

Herut emerged intact, if not triumphant, from its 18-hour-long marathon convention, if only because the peaceful proceedings had belied the projections of some of its own leaders, and most of its rivals, who believed that the party was no longer capable of handling its affairs with any semblance of order.

But there is a time bomb ticking away in Herut. One could sense it in the dejected eyes of Levy's supporters, who tried to find rational explanations for what was generally perceived as a defeat – if not an outright humiliation – for their leader.

Even before the convention, Levy repeatedly fired up his supporters by telling them that they were the underdogs, that the other party ministers were out to demean his status as "No. 2" in the party. Levy's mistrust manifested itself in the course of the preparations for the convention. The Levy camp gave minimal cooperation to convention organizer Katsav, and even tried to get him disqualified in a hearing before the party tribunal last Thursday.

Levy might have averted his present plight if he had agreed to the other ministers' proposals for a pre-arranged allocation of the party posts. It was he who posted strong candidates against Arens and Sharon, while his own rival, MK Meir Cohen-Avidov, had decided to compete of his own volition.

Levy backers, huddled in groups in one of the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds halls, explained their admittedly dismal showing thusly: only Levy backers had heeded Shamir's call for the party to elect the three ministers to their respective party posts, so that MKs Ovadia Eli and Yoram Aridor, both originally supported by Levy, had only picked up 35 per cent of the vote, which represents only a portion of Levy's total strength.

The Shamir-Arens-Sharon conspiracy, on the other hand, had resulted in Levy's relatively poor showing, with supporters of the "gang of three" voting solidly against Levy, his backers said. Thus, they explained, Levy's 56 per cent of the vote was representative of his camp's strength, which they believe to be over 50 per cent in any case.

So Levy and his supporters bear a grudge. They feel that they have been stabbed in the back, and upcoming party forums shall provide the suitable arena for them to prove their strength. "There will still be changes in the party," Levy said.

Supporters of Arens and Sharon only snickered in response to Levy's backers' theories. Quite the contrary, they said. If Shamir had not called on party delegates to support Levy, he would not have been elected at all and would have suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Cohen-Avidov, who is not one of Herut's most prominent members.

Shamir's pleas notwithstanding, supporters of the deputy prime minister could never bring themselves to vote for arch-rival Arens, according to Levy's opponents. Therefore, the true strength of Levy is shown in Aridor's 36 per cent. Levy's



A worried-looking David Levy confers with Ovadia Eli at the Herut party convention. (Hanoach Guttman)

Herut Convention Final Election Results

POST	CONTENDERS	NOTES	PCT.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	Deputy Prime Minister David Levy	1045	56.9
	MK Meir Cohen Avidov	792	43.1
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	Minister Ariel Sharon	1214	63.9
	MK Ovadia Eli	653	34.4
	Others	33	1.7
CHAIRMAN OF THE SECRETARIAT	Minister Moshe Arens	1217	63.8
	MK Yoram Aridor	685	35.9
	Others	7	0.3

additional 20 per cent, they say, came from Arens/Sharon supporters who either heeded Shamir's call or would not, under any circumstances, vote for Cohen-Avidov.

One MK who sat in on the ballot counting said that Levy supporters voted either Levy-Aridor or Levy-Sharon-Aridor, but in no case did they vote for Arens. Some Levy supporters opted for Sharon. Some Shamir supporters, spurred by Dr. Benny Begin's last-minute appeal to vote for Eli, voted against the Trade and Industry Minister, and the two "renegade" groups cancelled each other out, giving Eli a result similar to that of Aridor.

Thus, Shamir supporters say, the relative strength of the camps remains as they claimed it was during last year's raucous convention, when Sharon was aligned with Levy: Shamir/Arens 50-52 per cent, Sharon 15 per cent and Levy 35 per cent.

Arens, it was said before the convention, had the most difficult obstacle to overcome in Aridor, the former finance minister who has ruled over the powerful Herut Secretariat for the last eight years.

Arens's strong showing elated his supporters and when he reentered the convention hall at 3 a.m., the soft spoken and mild-mannered minister was hoisted on the shoulders of his jubilant backers amid rarely heard cries of "Misha, Misha." Arens, unaccustomed to, and uncomfortable with, such Herutnik displays of emotion, quickly asked to be put down.

Arens then strode into Sharon's headquarters to congratulate his new ally. Observers noted the lack of hugs – only a hearty handshake between the two ministers, who might soon find themselves at odds in the struggle to succeed Shamir. But yesterday morning Sharon's supporters seemed to be alluding to the two men when they broke into singing the old Jabotinsky theme "two banks to the Jordan, this one's ours, the other one too" to celebrate the joint victory. Arens stayed no longer than two minutes and went back to his headquarters to await Shamir who was waiting in Tel Aviv for the final results.

Shamir told reporters repeatedly that "no one had been victorious and no one had been defeated." When he strode into the convention hall at 4 a.m., however, Shamir refrained from congratulating Levy, and the two did not speak or glance at each other throughout the hour-and-a-half-long dawn session. Shamir's leadership was fortified by the peacefulness of the convention, by the fact that his call to elect the three ministers had been heeded and, although he wouldn't say so, by the fact that Levy, his principal nemesis in the past few months, had been dealt a harsh blow.

Sharon was seen by many as the main victor in the contest, because he supposedly commands only 15 per cent of the delegates but got four times as many votes, because he has at last succeeded in inserting himself in the Herut party machinery and because he now heads the party Central Committee, which has the ultimate decision-making authority about Herut's Knesset members.

The contests in Herut are always examined in the light of succession to Shamir. Yesterday, for the first time, some bold delegates were willing to venture that it is quite possible that all three self-styled heirs apparent – Sharon, Levy and Arens – won't be the successors after all.

"A new star in the skies of Herut," said Shamir, "the hero of the day," said Arens; and even Sharon sent a "special thanks" to the chairman of the presidium, Katsav, whose organization of the convention and whose masterful handling of its agenda was a stroke of rare political acumen and leadership.

Katsav had been under heavy pressure to vie against Levy, but backed down in the interests of "party unity." The consensus among all but Levy's diehards was that given yesterday's results, Katsav might have trounced Levy at the party polls, sending Levy's political future into a deep freeze and gaining Katsav a firm foothold in the battle for succession.

Katsav now enjoys the best of all worlds: He saved the convention from disruption, and he can take credit for putting party loyalty before personal ambition while creating the impression that he could have beaten Levy. Katsav spoke out forcefully against the camps, and the conflicts and strife which they have wrought on the party, thus expressing what many rank-and-file party members have been saying during the past few months.

Many Herutniks say that Arens lacks the charisma and emotional tone needed to excite the party's electorate; that Sharon, despite his popularity, will never overcome the stigmas of the past and the fact that he is a relative newcomer to Herut. Levy is too volatile and contentious to unite the party. If Katsav, a former development town mayor, eventually emerges as Herut's main man, this week's Herut convention will be deemed to have been the place where it all started.

Defence cuts will cost thousands of workers their jobs

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The defence budget for the next fiscal year will require the dismissal of thousands of workers in various industries, but signifies a return to stability, an authoritative defence source says.

Briefing defence reporters here, the source said some 1,500 workers will be fired at Israel Aircraft Industries, some 800 at the Military Industries, 250 in Rafael, and more elsewhere.

This reflects the large cuts in defence orders since 1984, he said. Special care, however, has been taken not to harm industries in development towns, because quite often there will be no alternative employment, the source said.

Nevertheless, the steady decline in defence orders is to stop, and Defence Minister Rabin has instructed aides not to order less than last year.

The ability to sustain the present level of orders is partly a result of the cabinet's decision not to cut the Defence budget beyond the initial cuts made earlier this year.

However, the expenditure on the Lavi will be curtailed, the source said, unless industries involved invest in the project. Of the \$300 million in U.S. aid which can be spent here only \$208.7m. will be used for the Lavi.

The Defence Ministry has also agreed that orders concerning the

Lavi project will be scheduled for the next six months rather than the entire year in case the cabinet decides to scrap the programme.

The Lavi's future is uncertain because the defence establishment is still examining an alternative the General Staff presented last month.

UPPER NAZARETH (Itim). – Mayor Menahem Ariv yesterday sharply criticized senior IDF officers who opposed Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's decision to order 100 "redundant" trucks in order to help an assembly plant here.

The mayor said he supported Rabin's efforts to help the ailing economies of the development towns by increasing local purchases by the IDF.

The General Staff recommended scrapping the Lavi and buying F-16Cs instead. The money, which would thus be made available could then be used for all military branches, most IDF commanders said. However, the Air Force wanted the money all for itself.

The source said the examination now concerns the effects such steps will have on manpower and technology, and the cost of cancelling the Lavi programme. When that is completed the findings will be presented to Rabin and presumably to the cabinet.



Joining the Betar demonstration in front of the president's residence yesterday were Matityahu Droblies, chairman of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department (in open-collared shirt on left) and MK Dov Shilansky. (Isaac Harari)

Gratifying sonorities

PELLEGRINO Choir Tel Aviv – conductor: Michael Shani; at the piano: Irit Rob (Tel Aviv Museum March 28). Music by Kodaly, Schütz, Liszt, Brahms, Massenet, Gounod, Schubert, Saint-Saens, Beethoven, Opitz.

THIS CHOIR improves with each performance and now seems able to tackle satisfactorily even the most demanding scores. While none of the chorists' voices possess the necessary aural quality to stand alone, the full choir, with all four parts participating, produced especially at the medium dynamic level, gratifying sonorities. No less convincing were the combined male voice who, in the second part of the programme, stood firm through all four numbers.

Michael Shani elicited considerable expressiveness, a fine polyphonic transparency and beautiful choral harmony. The diction, however, especially in German, remained a problem.

Three items stood out for their excellent performance: Liszt's "Ave Maria" (in Latin), Massenet's "Ode" and Badings's "Sanctus Benedictus."

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

How to pick an after-dinner speaker over lunch

By TOM TUGEND / Jerusalem Post Correspondent

An invitation to former U.S. attorney-general Ramsey Clark to speak at the April 6 fund-raising dinner of the Los Angeles Jewish Federation Council, has been withdrawn following complaints that he is currently acting as lawyer for both the PLO and a Nazi war crimes suspect.

Clark is defending the PLO in a lawsuit brought by the family of murdered Achille Lauro passenger Leon Klinghoffer, as well as Karl Linas, an Estonian suspected of Nazi war crimes who is fighting deportation to the Soviet Union.

"I don't want to make an issue of this, and I think they invited me and they have a right to change their minds, but it saddens me to think they succumbed to improper pressure," Clark said Wednesday from his New York law office.

Clark, who was attorney-general under President Lyndon Johnson, said he speaks frequently to Jewish audiences and could not remember ever being cancelled because of his choice of clients.

The story caught my eye when a local daily quoted a high federation official as blaming one of his secretaries, whom he did not identify, for selecting Clark in the first place.

I got a glimpse of how it all happened when I sat eating lunch in a fast-food joint recently. Two young ladies in the adjoining booth, who addressed each other as Judy and Cathy, were carrying on a high-pitched conversation.

Judy and Cathy, it turned out, were secretaries in the regional office of the American Friends of the Institute for the Absorption of Com-

munal Funds (AFIACF) to its supporters. Just before breaking for lunch, Sam Schwitzer, the organization's executive director, had come out of his office, a golf club and tennis racket strapped to his briefcase, and told the young women:

"I'm off to a board meeting at the Palm Springs Country Club. I'll be gone a few days – you know how these things drag out. By the way, when you're through sticking labels on the envelopes, could you pick somebody to speak at our annual testimonial dinner?"

"Make sure you get someone who

doesn't drone on forever because we've got to squeeze in two plaque presentations, three resolutions from the city, county and state, four telegrams from Israeli dignitaries, and 10 fulsome encomiums for our machers. And don't go over \$10,000."

After the women had washed down their hamburgers, french fries and sideorders of pizza with diet-cola, they brought up the subject.

Cathy: "How about Ollie North? He looks adorable with that little Marine cap and all those medals."

Judy: "Well, I'm not sure. He says some of his best friends are Israelis, but I don't think he's Jewish."

Cathy: "What do you think of Jane Fonda? She looks adorable in those leotards. She's been to Israel, so she could talk about that."

Judy: "Yeah, but she has this left-wing thing. Picketing and so on. It might offend some of our benefactors. We gotta find somebody else who'll draw the press. Who else has been in the news?"

Cathy: "Hey, I read about this Rabbi Meir Kahane. He's Jewish, he wears a cute little round cap, and he speaks American real good."

Judy: "No, we'd have to pay up

for kosher dinners and that would be the end of our pay raises."

Cathy: "Wait, let's get Abba Eban. He's always available and he speaks English real good."

Judy: "I wouldn't mind, except if I have to listen to the same cute anecdotes one more time. I'm gonna crawl up the wall."

Cathy: "I just read this adorable book by Philip Roth. Portnoy Makes Out or something like that. He'd be someone different."

Judy: "Naw, he talks real dirty. How do you think that would go over with the wives of our benefactors?"

Cathy: "Look, we have to settle this now before we get back to the office. We still have a zillion labels to stick on."

Judy: "This may be way out, but I just saw a picture of Ramsey Clark in the papers. He's a little old for my taste, but what a hunk. He'll wow the geriatric crowd."

Cathy: "Hey, that's cool. He's a former attorney-general so he could talk about how he went after Arab terrorists. Nobody could complain about him. And we can probably get him cheap."

Judy: "OK, we got it. I'll call him as soon as we get back to the office."

Conflicting views on Herzog's German trip

By JUDY SIEGEL

Members of the Betar youth movement demonstrated opposite Beit Hanassi yesterday to protest against President Chaim Herzog's upcoming state visit to West Germany.

Betar was initially refused a police permit to demonstrate, and went to the High Court of Justice to appeal the decision. They won their case, and went to the street to demonstrate against the trip – the first by an Israeli head of state to Germany. Later the demonstrators moved their protest to the front of Binyanei Ha'uma at the request of the prime minister.

German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas said yesterday that Herzog's trip was "not just a journey into the past, but into the future as well," according to Tim news agency. He was speaking in Haifa at a twinning ceremony between the port city and Mainz in West Germany.

Yehiel Leket, secretary-general of the Labour-Zionist Movement, yesterday issued a statement supporting Herzog's decision to go to Germany. He maintained that such a visit was in keeping with the aims of the state to increase Israel's contacts with other countries.

On Sunday Herzog attacked critics of his trip, declaring that it will "raise more consciousness about the Holocaust than any event since the Eichmann trial."

The president voiced gentle criticism of one of his predecessors, Prof. Ephraim Katzir, who stated in a newspaper interview on Sunday that the visit to Germany as "premature" and an "admission that we have reached normal relations."

Herzog said that West German President Richard von Weizsäcker came to Israel about a year ago and received an honorary doctorate from the Weizmann Institute of Science. "I noticed Prof. Katzir on the platform with me."

Going to Germany was not normalization, Herzog insisted, as there never will be normal relations with that country. "Only a special relationship." While he could understand the opposition to the trip by a Holocaust survivor or by anyone who has always opposed any ties with Germany, Herzog said he had no sympathy for those who are selective and favour partial ties, including trade.

Herzog, who is due to arrive in Bonn on April 6 after five days in Switzerland, said that 600 journalists from all over the world are to accompany him on his German trip. "It will be a journey of remembrance," said the President.

When he hears the anthems of Israel and Germany one after the other on German soil, "it will be one of the most moving moments in my life. I know I will feel that all the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust are with me. This will be their moment of victory."

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Shlim in the Diaspora

A wasted lifeline

Gideon Goldwein

IN VIEW OF the steady erosion in the impact of the Zionist message, the decision to reduce the number of community and youth-movement shlim (emissaries) is absurd. For they are our lifeline to Diaspora Jewry.

But more shlim operating under the old rules would be of doubtful value. The combined effect of the attitudes of the World Zionist Organization and the average host community is to push the shlim *a priori* into a marginal position with little chance of achieving the WZO's declared goals.

In my two years recently as a community shlim in Philadelphia — with a mandate to try to influence the programming of local organizations — I often felt like a lone cowboy, acting largely on my own, roping in as many individuals as I could into an "Israel experience," with the consent of my host.

The shlim today is a solitary hunter with a broad, open-ended mandate. And a rather meaningless one. He is allowed to roam the plains, catch souls, and deal independently with a variety of issues that contribute little towards the securing of either the community's Jewish future or its meaningful exposure to Israel.

The marginal status conferred on the shlim both by the Zionist establishment and most community leaders ensures that much of their work will be ineffective. And this, in turn, ensures that the WZO's chances of achieving its objectives will likewise be reduced.

THE LOCAL LEADERSHIP seems to feel little need to seek the Zionist movement's assistance in meeting its most pressing challenge: how to maintain Jewish viability. It seems to regard the WZO largely as an agency that has the right to

"take" human and financial resources from the community, which consents to minimal exposure to Israel.

In return, the community "uses" Israel for its local needs: fundraising. The deal is thus closed. Any meaningful exposure to the Israel/Zionist presence in the community is thus limited *a priori* by the local leaders, who will not "give" more than the "deal" obligates them to.

The community leadership neither expects nor wishes any meaningful contribution by the WZO towards strengthening the community's Jewish foundations. Shlim are mostly expected to provide only the spice for the local Jewish menu.

My efforts to inject more Jewish and Israel content in the summer camp programme, and to recruit young people for long-term programmes in Israel, met with only limited support from the Jewish education system. No declaration exists of Zionist objectives and programme priorities in the WZO's work in the Diaspora except in the regrettably marginal issue of aliyah. There is no statement regarding the desired kinds of contacts between Israel and Diaspora Jews — a basic prerequisite for any programming.

There is no overall frame of reference by which the shlim can evaluate his work or be evaluated by others. Each shlim usually creates his own plan of action, based largely, at times almost entirely, solely on his own initiative. It is like carefully preparing a soldier for combat and then leaving him to fight the battle by himself. This is a clear indication that the commander is not pursuing a victory — that the WZO is not sufficiently committed to playing a more meaningful role in Diaspora Jewish life.

Shlim are mainly concerned



One of the goals of shlim, students on long-term Israel programmes. (Dan Landau)

with issues of Israel content in Jewish communal services, issues that seem both marginal and too threatening to most community leaders. They feel that a sense of Jewish belonging can be maintained with minimal Jewish content in community services without the Zionist establishment or its emissaries.

THIS RESULTS in one of the most disturbing dilemmas of a shlim's work: Should he continue to sprinkle the spice or strive to change the menu, thereby risking that those whom he serves may reject the dish? All too often, this leads the shlim to compromise, introducing Israel through pitta, hummus, and Israeli dancing, and acting as an impresario for Israeli dignitaries who favour the community with a short visit.

The shlim have *carte blanche* from both the WZO and the local community to present Israel as a "cultural decoration" there or to recruit young people for programmes here. These efforts pose little threat to the local leaders, who are mainly concerned with the survival of the existing frameworks. This situation is the outcome of community fear and the fact that we do come

to the communities primarily to "take."

If we continue to act primarily as guests who come to harvest the "fruit" for our programmes, and fail to declare our commitment to help ensure the viability of Diaspora Jewish life, we will continue to be "tolerated," marginal and wasting our great potential.

Yet the unwritten "agreement" between the WZO and the community seems to have closed the latter's doors to a deeper more meaningful Zionist involvement. The shlim is trapped, trying to build maximal leverage without the basic, vital, commitment of those who should be his natural allies — the agency that sent him and the one that hosts him.

THE WZO seems to be willing to sacrifice both what is understood to be its basic objective — strengthening the State of Israel — and the means — the establishment of a meaningful system of *shlimuot* — in order to gain the short-term reward of the Diaspora's resources, while allowing Israel to be used as a decoration.

This is the first of two articles. The writer is executive secretary of the Federation of Magshinin Movements.

UN Nazi war files

Hiding unpleasantness

Israel contended at the United Nations last week that "the decision and responsibility" regarding the granting of free public access to the UN files on Nazi war criminals lies with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The secretary-general the week before had rejected Israel's request to open the files at the UN archive on war criminals to public scrutiny, contending that the nations that were members of the long-defunct War Crimes Commission had objected.

Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's ambassador to the UN, told a press conference that he hoped de Cuellar would reconsider his decision in view of information obtained by Israeli researchers who examined more than 300 files obtained by Israel from the archive last May.

The UN archive, located in downtown Manhattan, contains some 30,000 files on suspected Nazis and their collaborators.

Yad Vashem researchers have determined that public access to the files would generate a significant amount of new information regarding the Holocaust, Netanyahu said. He added that a thorough investigation of 347 files revealed the extent of information regarding the Holocaust that reached the West before the war's end in May 1945.

"File 79/P/G/16 describes the destruction of hundreds of thousands of Jews at Treblinka concentration camp. It was delivered to the UN War Crimes Commission on April 24, 1944," the ambassador said. Similar information on the mass murder of Jews at Maidanek and Belzec concentration camps was delivered to the commission on June 3, 1944, Netanyahu noted.

Yad Vashem researchers also discovered, according to Netanyahu, lists of personnel who ran the camps, the nature and amount of property confiscated from European Jewry by the Nazis, the number of victims and survivors of the Holocaust, information on the "Sondergerichte" (the special German courts in occupied Nazi territories), official reports hitherto unknown detailing Nazi policy on European Jewry and the camps, and new details on Nazi medical experiments.

"Public access to the files is indispensable to establish a more accurate record of that historical period," Netanyahu declared. "The present rules of confidentiality prevent widespread research into this material and its publication and dissemination."

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"Public access to the files is indispensable to establish a more accurate record of that historical period," Netanyahu declared. "The present rules of confidentiality prevent widespread research into this material and its publication and dissemination."

"Unfettered access to the files would facilitate the work of governmental agencies pursuing and prosecuting Nazi war criminals by providing new historical accounts and legal documents."

Netanyahu noted that many of the files were written in English. "This is highly unusual and would benefit many young researchers not fluent in German and East European languages," he said.

Confirming that fact that only Australia, out of the 17 nations who were members of the War Crimes Commission, agreed to the opening of the files, Netanyahu was asked why, in his opinion, the majority of the former members of the commission objected to the opening of the files.

"I can assume that some of the findings will be unpleasant to individuals and to governments," he answered.

(JTA reported Sunday from Amsterdam that a Netherlands foreign ministry spokesman said his country favours making the archive accessible to all member states and to serious researchers. What it opposes is making the documents accessible without restriction.) (JTA)

Ukrainian-Jewish mixed feelings

Michael Solomon/Ottawa

law professor and legal adviser to the Canadian Jewish Congress, said on radio and television interviews that the decision was an important accomplishment. It took 40 years before the government recognized that "there is no room in a democratic society for war criminals and Canada must never become a haven for those monstrous crimes," he said.

Emil Grigorovich, president of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee, also had kind words for the commission's report. The Ukrainians are pleased because Deschenes specifically rejected a charge by the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Centre that many members of the Galicia SS Division, which included large numbers of Ukrainian nationalists, were guilty of war crimes.

But despite public statements to the contrary, some Ukrainian leaders are displeased with the report and have expressed their feelings by direct attacks on Jews. Conservative Party MP William Lessick of Edmonton, Alberta, was quoted in a

newspaper interview as saying "The Ukrainians suffered more than the Jews and the Jews don't have a Simon-pure war record."

He added, "The Ukrainian Holocaust was a greater one, if you want to call it a Holocaust, than the Jewish Holocaust. And who did Stalin put in charge of the Ukrainian Holocaust? It was a Jewish chap," Lessick said, referring apparently to Stalin's Minister of Industry, Lazar Moiseevich Kaganovich.

Sol Littmann, Canadian representative of the Wiesenthal Centre called Lessick's remarks "an essentially anti-Semitic position that pits Ukrainians against Jews." Cotler expressed the same view. "It is this kind of statement that raises tension between the communities... this is not an ethnic issue and cannot be seen in that perspective," he said.

There is considerable evidence nonetheless that the government acted under pressure from the Ukrainian and Baltic communities in Canada, which number over a million, when it rejected extradition. (JTA)

Aid for the remnants

Europeans remember Lebanese Jews: The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has welcomed a European Parliament resolution urging the Western democracies to help save the approximately 100 surviving Jews of Lebanon.

The resolution was introduced by Otto von Habsburg on behalf of the European People's Party, an umbrella group of conservative parties in Europe, and adopted last month by a vote of 124 to one, with two abstentions. It also asks the member governments of the Community to urge the U.S. to do "all in its power" on behalf of this small Jewish community and to "inform the Lebanese government of the interest" of the member states in their plight.

Within the past two years, 11 Lebanese Jews, many of them leaders of the one-time large community, have been arrested, according to ADL. Nine of them have been executed and five of the bodies have not been returned for burial. The fate of two remains unknown.

Swiss students demand teacher's dismissal: An exhibition of Nazi atrocities at De La Cite

high school in Lausanne triggered a city-wide protest by students this month against the continued presence on the faculty of Mariette Paschoud, a rightwing activist who has publicly denied that the Holocaust occurred.

Students at La Cite boycotted her classes. The student associations at other high schools and at the university joined them in a statement demanding that Paschoud be fired. She told a press conference in Paris last August that she doubted there were gas chambers at Nazi concentration camps.

Paschoud taught history and French. Last month the Swiss authorities relieved her of her history classes but allowed her to continue teaching French. That was the outcome of a seven-month inquiry which concluded only that Paschoud has been "naïve" and "imprudent" in her remarks in Paris.

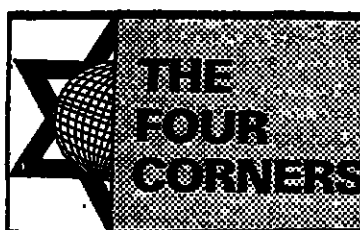
The students called the authorities "hypocritical." Their statement said it was scandalous to allow a teacher who falsifies history to teach at their school, and they sent letters to government leaders demanding an investigation.

The protest has received extensive media coverage in Switzerland. Paschoud meanwhile has been isolated. No more than two or three students show up at her classes and other faculty members refuse to talk to her.

Visas to India: India's Jews have asked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to intercede on behalf of their Israeli relatives facing difficulties in seeking to visit India, the World Jewish Congress reported in New York.

In a letter to Gandhi, Prof. Nissim Ezekiel, president of the Council of Indian Jewry, outlined the problems that Jews of Indian origin living in Israel have in obtaining a visa to come to India. He pointed out that until 1983 "our relations desirous of visiting India and Bombay were having no problem whatsoever," noting that upon arrival at any Indian airport visas for a 30-day stay were routinely issued by the Indian authorities.

A change in the procedure since then requires that visas be obtained in advance from an Indian embassy abroad, but there is no Indian embassy in Israel.



An alternative procedure, by which a visa application can be made to the Consulate Officer in Bombay, has not remedied the problem, Ezekiel added. He pointed out that these applications, going back as far as July 1986, have yielded no response.

Mike Wallace's simplistic picture of Soviet Jewry: A CBS 60 Minutes segment last week suggesting that only a relatively small number of Soviet Jews are unhappy with life in the Soviet Union evoked a statement of "deep distress" from the American Jewish Congress.

A statement by Theodore R. Mann, president of the AJC, said the segment, featuring Mike Wallace, presented a "simplistic and inaccurate picture" of Soviet Jewish reality and was dedicated "to sweeping aside painful evidence of decades of anti-Jewish discrimination and oppression."

Treblinka stamps

Harvey D. Wolinetz

THE TRIAL of John Demjanjuk in Jerusalem once again draws the attention of Israel and the world to the atrocities that befell European Jewry during the Holocaust. Specifically, it focuses in on the Treblinka extermination camp, where some one million Jews were murdered.

Among those killed at Treblinka in 1942 was Dr. Henryk Goldschmidt, better known by his pseudonym, Janusz Korczak. A pediatrician, he achieved national prominence in the field of child psychology. In 1911 he established an orphanage in Warsaw dedicated to the philosophy that children have rights to individuality and independence.

Korczak published a number of books on child psychology including *How to Love a Child*, *The Child's Right to Esteem*, and *The Rules of Life*. His most widely-read works, however, were his children's fairy stories. The most popular one of these was *King Matthew I*, which was about a king who loved children. Scenes from this story were the sub-

ject of a 1962 set of Polish stamps issued to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the writer's death.

In August 1942, the Germans brought an end to Korczak's orphanage by deporting the children and staff to Treblinka. The doctor, refusing an offer exempting him from the deportation, accompanied his charges to the death camp and perished there with them.

Israel issued a stamp to mark the 20th anniversary of Korczak's death. The centenary of his birth was marked by single stamps released by both West Germany and Poland.

The Treblinka death camp itself has been the subject of two postage stamps. The first was released by Poland in 1962 in conjunction with the "International Resistance Movement Month." It depicts the then proposed memorial which was being erected at the site of the camp. East Germany issued a stamp in 1963 to commemorate the erection of the monument. The stamp shows the monument with its burning eternal flame.



1962 Polish Treblinka memorial stamp; Polish stamp marking centenary of Korczak's birth.



1962 Polish Treblinka memorial stamp; Polish stamp marking centenary of Korczak's birth.

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GIVING BIRTH in many countries has become a highly technical and invasive medical procedure with increasing use of ultrasound, fetal monitoring and sophisticated Caesarian techniques. But there is also a movement away from high-tech and toward holistic birthing experiences.

Doctors like France's Michel Odent, for example, are working to change the delivery room environment to create physical and psychological conditions that will ease labour by giving control back to the mother.

Well-known for his work in developing water birthing and other natural techniques, the pioneer in natural childbirth was in Jerusalem last week to address the International Conference on Childbearing and Perinatal Care.

The four-day conference, held under the auspices of the Ministry of Health at the Ramada Renaissance in Jerusalem, brought together physicians, midwives, nurses, and childbirth educators from around the world. It was chaired by Prof. Zvi Palti, head of Hadassah-University Hospital's gynecology department, and featured sessions and workshops on obstetric technology, innovative practices in pregnancy, labour and birth, and cross-cultural aspects of childbirth.

With his slide presentation, Odent transported some 400 conference participants into the birthing rooms of the Pithiviers clinic in northern France, where he has practiced obstetrics for the past 23 years.

Considered by some to be a radical in his field, Odent has authored several books on this subject, including *Entering the World and Birth Reborn*. Now based in London, Odent has focused his efforts on home births.

Odent is perhaps best known for developing the "water birthing" technique, in which women sit in a pool relax and reach complete cervical dilation. Most women come out of the water for the actual delivery. Going from the warm water to the cooler air, he said, increases the level of adrenaline and triggers the birth. "Birth in water is possible," Odent told his audience, "but we don't promote it."

What he and his colleagues do promote are ways to create a proper birthing environment and to give control over the process back to whom it belongs: the mother.

By studying the habits of animals, researchers have discovered environmental factors which disturb the birthing mother, making labour more difficult, dangerous and longer, Odent explained. These factors include putting the birthing mother in an unfamiliar environment, moving her around and observing her under a glass globe during labour.

These conditions are exactly what is provided for the modern woman giving birth in a hospital. To reduce these disturbances, Odent suggested, the best approach is to give birth at home, where the woman remains in her own comfortable, familiar and private environment

Birth reborn

Dr. Michel Odent, a pioneer in developing natural childbirth techniques, was one of the speakers at last week's international childbearing conference in Jerusalem. Randi Jo Land reports.



throughout labour and delivery. "Home is best," he said, adding, however, that even in a hospital, it is possible to minimize movement and unfamiliarity and to maximize privacy.

Odent spoke of home-style births which take place at one French birthing clinic which attracts women from all over the world. Upon arrival, the women in labour are placed in a birthing room where she remains through delivery. The room is small, dark and even somewhat disorderly to create a feeling of being at home instead of in a hospital.

Such an atmosphere helps reduce external sensory stimulation, explained Odent, and activity in the sensory part of the brain. Birthing is an involuntary process controlled by the most primitive part of that organ, he stressed, and can be enhanced by

darkness and silence. The trick to "successful" delivery is for the mother to be left undisturbed and free to take control of her body and the process of labour in the way most comfortable to her.

"We don't promote positions," Odent said. "When a woman is free, we see incredible creativity." The only position not advocated by the naturalists is lying flat on the back — the traditional hospital delivery position — which works against gravity and natural breathing.

Odent also stressed the importance of keeping the mother's body free of drugs.

"The endocrine system produces its own morphine-like substance," he said. "In the last contraction, the completely dilated pupils and dry mouth are signs of a high level of adrenaline," Odent said. "The woman is in an ecstatic state."

For women who have not experienced a natural birth, Odent's theories may sound outrageous. For traditional doctors who are used to treating the mother as a patient and controlling the birth process, Odent's theories sound both threatening and dangerous.

"What about the fetal monitor?" asked one Israeli doctor in the audience, who called Odent's presentation "surprising." "What about complicated deliveries?"

Odent responded that indeed many of the women who come to the birthing clinic in France do so specifically because they anticipate a difficult delivery. Not rejecting the use of high technology in emergency situations, Odent simply suggested that it is unnecessary and even harmful to the normal birthing process.

Odent's remarks were supported and expanded on at the conference

by those of Dr. Marsden Wagner, the World Health Organization's European regional (and also local) officer for maternal and child health. "Doctors have redefined birth as a medical problem, where the doctor is the star," Wagner said.

"The birthing woman has lost control of the situation. A woman needs the feeling of control in order to be able to open up and give birth."

Hospitals do everything to take away that control, he suggested, even after birth. Wagner strongly encouraged close mother-baby contact, rooming-in and early discharge from the hospital.

During his stay in Jerusalem, Wagner met with Health Ministry officials and discussed organizing a conference on birth that is oriented to obstetricians and gynecologists in particular.

ISRAELI hospitals are "far behind" the progressive techniques suggested by Drs. Odent and Wagner, according to Sheryl Nestel, chairman of the Israel Childbirth Education Centre. "No one's duplicated here what Odent's doing."

"There are two hospitals in Israel where you can get a reasonable birthing experience: Assuta in Tel Aviv and Misgav Ladach in Jerusalem," she said.

However, at Assuta, a patient may pay as much as \$1,000 for the privilege to birth naturally, she said, while at Misgav Ladach, the birthing room has two beds and a patient may

end up sharing the room with another mother, thus eliminating the important privacy factor.

The Childbirth Education Centre, founded six years ago, has pioneered efforts in Israel to increase the scope of childbirth education and to offer freedom of choice to the birthing mother.

"The local medical establishment is turning a blind eye to the innovations in the field," Nestel said. "Maybe because the public is not demanding it."

Some women in Israel who have found the medical establishment too unaccommodating have chosen the option of home birth.

Four months ago, Canadian immigrant Bonna Devorah delivered her baby at home in Jerusalem, with the help of a Canadian midwife. According to Devorah, the traditional hospital delivery provides a shock to your body and the dehumanizing aspect of the medical procedure changes the whole physical experience. "In the hospital, the doctor and midwife take the power away from the mother."

"Odent is a pioneer who has really opened up people's eyes to the experience of the mother," she said. "The condition and state of the mother creates the birthing experience for the baby."

"Birthing is not just a physical experience," she said. "It's a spiritual experience of the deepest consciousness. It transforms your state into a completely different consciousness, if you allow it to."

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PRIVATE NURSES will be banned from caring for paying patients in government hospitals as a result of a new plan adopted by the Health Ministry.

The decision to eliminate nurses brought in from private agencies by patients or their families was made at the initiative of Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino.

In future, government-hospital patients who want to hire a nurse to provide constant, personal nursing care may choose from among staff members of the same hospital. They will pay a special fee to the "friends association" of the hospital, which will transfer some or all of the fee to the nurse who does the extra shift.

The minister has maintained that the practice of hiring private nurses in government hospitals has caused "demoralization," as in some cases, as many as 20 per cent of any given shift was taken up by outside nurses. Patients who cannot afford such personalized care feel mistreated as a result.

Many of the nurses working for private agencies are, in fact, government employees "moonlighting" illegally after their regular hospital jobs. A blind eye was turned to this practice for years, but now the ministry says it will be stopped.

The new regulation, to be put into effect gradually, is not expected to bring about the closure of private nursing agencies, as there is still plenty of work to do in homes and outside government hospitals.

The new regulation will not affect Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals.

DOCTORS often prescribe antibiotics for patients they believe may be suffering from bacterial infections without waiting for test results, since they take a day or two to be completed.

This not only decreases the effectiveness of antibiotics, but can also be dangerous, as patients can suddenly have severe reactions — even fatal ones — to such powerful drugs.

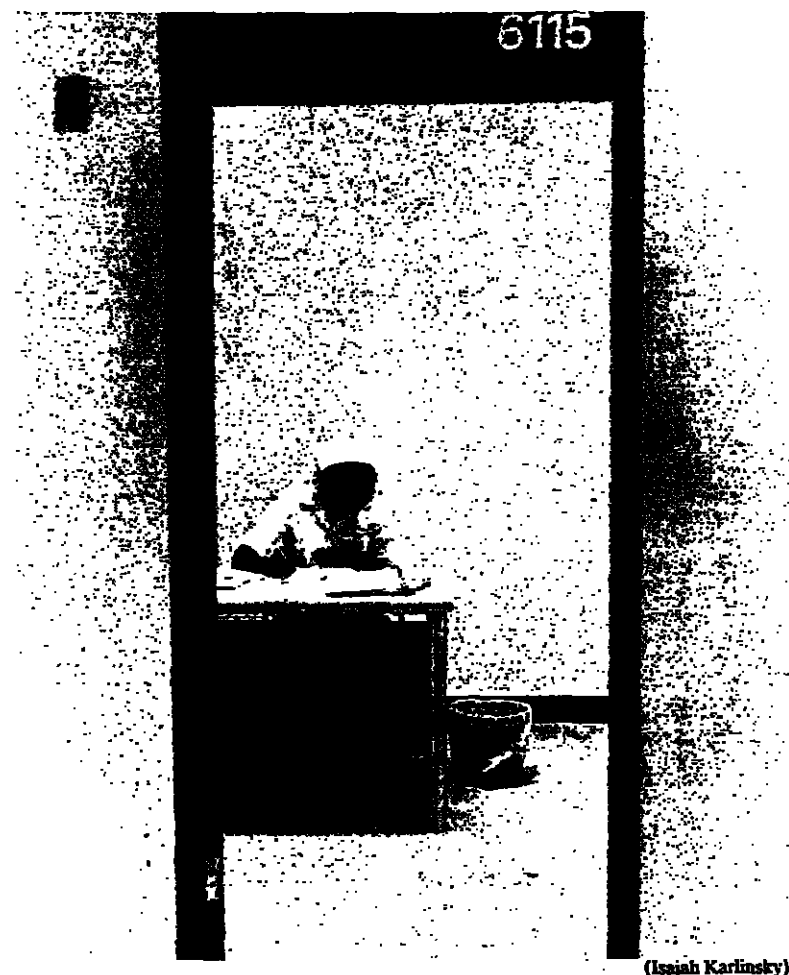
Two doctors at Tel Aviv University's department of biotechnology, Eli Sahar and Raphael Lamed, have developed a rapid, automated method that can quickly identify, enumerate and analyze antibiotic sensitivity.

Their research has so far involved testing urine infected with controlled numbers of *Escherichia coli* bacteria. Antibiotic sensitivity was tested in less than an hour. The two also succeeded in identifying *Streptococcus Pyogenes*, common in throat infections.

The researchers say that the doctor or lab technician will be able to perform in about 30 minutes a complete antibiotic sensitivity test to find the best drug for patients whose urine is found to contain illness-producing bacteria.

Their research, expected to continue for another two years, aims to identify bacteria in saliva, blood and cerebrospinal fluids, as well as those in dairy and meat products for the food industry and for bacteriological control of drinking water.

THALIDOMIDE, the notorious sleeping pill that caused thousands of birth defects in the Fifties in the



(Issiah Karinsky)

No more private nurses in state hospitals



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

U.S. and elsewhere, is being used to reverse a common and deadly reaction in patients receiving bone-marrow transplants.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore believe the drug could mean a significant advance in the treatment of transplant patients if favorable early test results hold up in later tests. The thalidomide seems to prevent or relieve a dangerous reaction called graft-versus-host disease, which is common found in bone-marrow transplant patients who have leukemia or lymphoma.

If the drug works as well as hoped, it may replace the current anti-rejection drug cyclosporin, which suppresses the body's immune system. Aside from being endangering

to pregnant women, thalidomide is regarded as a useful drug with fewer side effects than cyclosporin which can damage the kidneys.

Graft-versus-host disease is a major complication in bone-marrow transplant patients, and about half of them die from it. Between 40 and 60 per cent of the patients get an acute form of the disease and suffer severe burn-like rashes, diarrhea and liver damage. A chronic form of the disease can cause blindness, mouth ulcers and teeth loss.

SOME 30 million Americans are seriously overweight and need to go on a liquids-only diet in order to prevent serious illness or even death. These people weigh more than 30 per cent beyond their desirable weight.

These figures come from Michael Low of the weight-control programme at Temple University in the U.S. For the severely overweight, Low recommends a liquid diet rather than an ordinary low-calorie solid diet.

He claims that the usual reducing diet lets the overweight person reduce by seven to nine kilos in about two months, but then he gets "stuck" there and loses the motivation to go further. Low claims the Temple University liquid diet results in the loss of 20 kilos in three months.

NEW YORK physicians, overwhelmed by the rapid spread of Aids in that city, have begun to feel helpless and depressed by the phenomenon, according to a recent story in *The New York Times*.

Nearly 10,000 patients are registered as having Aids in New York City, and close to half-a-million others are believed to be carrying the virus in their blood. So far, 5,000 New Yorkers have died of the disease.

According to the story, Aids is the most common cause of death among young people in New York. Fear of Aids has changed people's behaviour and even caused young people to abandon careers in the arts, which have been pervaded by homosexuals.

A CHEAPER alternative to the Water Pik, the electrically-powered device that cleans teeth with jets of warm water, has been put on the market in Israel.

A German product, sold for NIS 89 and imported by the Blumenfeld pharmacy in Tel Aviv, works mechanically, by attaching a plastic tube to the nozzle of an ordinary water faucet.

The manufacturer claims the device removes food particles better than brushing does. It includes four attachments for various members of the family.

Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital has started a service for the public offering advice on medical problems in light of the Jewish law (Halacha). Urgent questions may be made by phone to Rabbi Dr. Mordechai Halperin at the hospital (phone 555111 in Jerusalem). Other questions can be sent in writing to the Falk-Schlesinger Institute at the hospital. The service is free.

Undercover success

Barbara Bright/Paris.

The French lingerie industry, which employs 38,000 people, last year had a business turnover of 12 billion francs (two billion dollars), a 16 per cent increase over 1985. The nation's ready-to-wear manufacturers, by comparison, only had a seven per cent increase.

Despite ample television coverage of the trade fair to titillate the average Frenchman and woman, the public was not allowed inside the exhibition halls, where more than 12,000 buyers placed orders and watched with solemn expressions as models displayed the wares.

"The woman of today buys things to give herself pleasure, and nowadays she wants to change lingerie like she changes her clothes, to show her personality and the way she feels," said Delaigle.

THE STYLES shown for next autumn and winter were grouped broadly under three themes — the child-woman who chooses colourful, often sporty, cotton undergarments, the woman who likes flowers, usually in pastels and with lace or eyelet trim, and the sophisticated who buys black, in satin, silk or lace.

With undergarments ranging from the standard bra and knickers (mostly bikini-style cut to the hipbones) to body-hugging one-piece garments, camisole long-line bras with suspenders attached, and slips at mini-length, the current rage — there's plenty of choice available.

Prices for bras vary from under 100 francs (about \$17) for the mass market cotton to 500 francs (about \$85) and up for top-quality silk and lace items. A pair of silk pyjamas can cost 10,000 francs (\$1,667).

Inexpensive cotton is still the best-selling fabric, say manufacturers, but even there lingerie makers are introducing bright prints like the tartan bra and matching bikini knickers designer Daniel Hechter

showed at the fair. Hechter, Pierre Cardin, Nina Ricci, Yves Saint Laurent and Christian Dior are among the top fashion designers who have created lingerie lines.

Lace is used liberally, and the news for the autumn/winter collections will be fibre treatments or lycra blends allowing more stretch and easy care, such as machine-washable silks.

Elasticized thigh-top stockings look set to take over from full-length tights, and the trends towards hosiery decorated with flowers or lady designs continue.

A trade fair for makers of lingerie fabrics, lace and embroidery held in conjunction with the lingerie fair attracted 97 exhibitors, more than half from abroad.

There the trends are further ahead — the prediction for summer 1988 is that lingerie will be available in grey and mauve, with more use of lycra blends including cotton-lycra stockings or tights.

(Reader)

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

Post Economic Staff
and Agencies

A number of factors came into play in yesterday's dollar plunge, but the heart of the issue is the growing perception in the U.S. and Western Europe that Japan is not doing enough to narrow its huge trade surpluses. Although some conciliatory gestures were coming out of Washington yesterday, the odds look increasingly strong that the world's top two industrial powers – the U.S. and Japan – are edging towards a full-fledged trade war.

Japan is becoming isolated amid suggestions from the U.S. and Europe that it is cheating on promises to switch from export-led to domestic-led growth. Indeed, as the dollar slipped yesterday to a record low of below 145 yen, dealing a blow to Japanese exporters and holders of dollar investments, even Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, said there was a perception that Japan had reneged on its promises.

The problem goes deep, and centres on misunderstandings by both sides over a report last year that recommended Japan should make concrete reforms in its economy. The document recommended that to stop friction due to its large trade surpluses the country must "make a historical transformation in its traditional policies on economic management and the nation's lifestyle."

The report, by a private committee set up by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, suggested a restructuring of dying industries, cutbacks in exports and improved working conditions and living standards for Japanese.

Behind the dollar fall,
a brewing trade war

Western Europe and especially the U.S. don't think Japan has done enough to cut its swelling trade surpluses. Now, it seems they are going to get some help from the currency markets, which are boosting the yen and, with it, the price of Japanese exports.

The trouble is that Americans and Europeans took the report to heart, and have since looked in vain for clear signs of this historical change. The Japanese, however, remain doubtful about the immediate prospect of totally transforming their entrenched economic habits.

The bubble of frustration burst last week. The U.S. said on Friday it would hit Japanese exports of electronic goods with severe tariff penalties on the grounds that Japan had violated a pact on microchip trade. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher threatened to block Japanese financial firms from London after Tokyo placed what the British say are restrictive conditions on a bid by a British firm, Cable and Wireless PCC, to join a domestic telecommunications joint venture.

On Friday, as well, European currency dealers reported that European central banks, annoyed at what they called restrictive Japanese trade practices, said they might leave

Japan alone to intervene to halt the rise of the yen, which is hurting Japanese industry. Earlier in the week the central banks had intervened in currency markets to buy dollars and shove it up against the yen.

Eishiro Saito, head of the top Japanese business group Keidanren, said as early as last November, that the U.S. and Europe were reading too much into the Maekawa report. "We explained that the process of restructuring the economy... would take time," he said yesterday.

And Europeans and American want quick action. "A far better answer than protectionism would be structural change within the Japanese economy, the kind suggested by the Maekawa report, and we hope to see changes occur in the near future," General Motors Chairman Roger Smith said not long ago.

U.S. officials said that such expectations are now ingrained, which was partly the fault of Nakasone, who said the Maekawa report meant

a change in Japanese affairs. Japanese officials are now themselves irritated, because they say they are implementing the report as fast as they can, said a European ambassador who has travelled the country asking about the issue. "People mentioned many things in line with the spirit of the report, restructuring of the dying old industry, the steel industry, studies into agricultural reform, financial liberalization," he said.

Yesterday, the mood in Washington and Tokyo was better than it had been for several days. A White House spokesman did not express much optimism about the two countries averting a trade war, but most officials were saying the outlook had brightened.

Martin Fitzwater, a White House spokesman, said President Reagan's vow to impose sanctions on Japanese imports would probably be implemented. But earlier, Reagan's budget director, James Miller, said he thought "it might be possible" for Japan to avoid sanctions, which are scheduled to go into effect April 17.

Meanwhile, the Japanese government said it was moving to prevent the dispute from flaring out into an all-out trade war. Officials were depicting the Reagan sanctions as a warning to Japanese manufacturers rather than to Tokyo itself.

The plan, announced by Reagan on Friday, would place as much as \$400 million in tariffs on Japanese electronic goods in retaliation for Tokyo's alleged failure to observe the terms of a semiconductor market pact reached last year between the two countries.

BANKING ON IT / Pinhas Landau

Hapoalim's motley crew

No bank has as many, or as disparate, a collection of subsidiary commercial banks under its wing as Hapoalim. Any attempt to find a common theme among the five remaining offspring (one, Bank Ein Ha'ar, had its life-support system disconnected last year; see this column of March 16) is a futile exercise. Hapoalim's bunch represents a total failure of family planning – each one just happened to come about as a result of circumstances, sometime along the bank's 66-year history. Some are very profitable; some specialize, and others are still looking for a distinct corporate identity. What follows, therefore, is a brief pot-pourri of who's who and what they do.

The one thing they all share is the paternal concern of Moshe Olenik, the Hapoalim deputy general manager in

Bank Massad is a 50/50 venture with the Massad Association, which is none other than the school and kindergarten teachers' union.

charge of overseeing the group's subsidiaries. Olenik doesn't actually run them all – for reasons noted below – but he is responsible for them, and represents their interests within the wider context of the Hapoalim empire. By extension, he also represents Hapoalim vis-à-vis the other partners in the various banks. This multi-faceted role, in addition to his other functions, has brought Olenik to take a very tolerant and long-term approach to what might otherwise be a confusing and sometimes frustrating position. He sees his task as maximizing the contribution of each bank at any given time, rather than forcing the small units to adapt themselves to the particular circumstances, and possibly passing whims, of their huge parent.

This is especially true of the banks in which Hapoalim is no more than an equal partner. BANK MASSAD for instance, is a 50/50 venture with Massad Association, which is none other than the school and kindergarten teachers' union. The bank's licence allows it to provide services for teaching personnel and administrative staff in the educational system, and it offers all the regular services that personal customers can expect. Most of this population's salaries are paid through the bank, and the teachers have their own special training funds and provident loan funds that are available only through Massad accounts.

Hapoalim became involved in 1977, when Massad faced a crisis and needed extra capital to modernize its services. Olenik admits that Hapoalim subsidizes some of the bank's activities by charging less than their real cost, but apart from that he says that Massad is turning a respectable profit. The bank has seven branches and about 200 staff, with Olenik himself serving as chairman, and another Hapoalim man, Asher Blumberg, as chief executive officer.

Olenik personally, and Bank Hapoalim as a whole, refuse to be drawn into the more general argument of whether there is a genuine justification for banks like Massad to look after the sectional interests of one group of workers. Even if it wasn't happy with the set-up, there is little it could do about it, since no other bank is likely to buy its shares, nor are the teachers willing to sell theirs. One can only speculate that in the event of a total capital market reform, which would abolish the privileges of special interest groups, the bank might lose its *raison d'être*. That, however, is not Olenik's concern. "So long as the special aim of the bank is acceptable to Hapoalim's board, there is no reason to eliminate either it or Bank Yahav."

BANK YAHAV is very similar to Massad in structure and purpose. It is a partnership between Hapoalim, which holds 50.1 per cent, and the government workers' union and the Treasury, whose shares are held by the state-owned Company for the Development of Economic and Cultural Enterprises (how many citizens know of the existence of this Soviet-sounding outfit, or what it does?). The bank's chairman of the board of directors is Eliezer Shiloni, the outgoing chairman of the Securities Authority and a Treasury appointee, while Olenik is chairman of the management board. Yahav, too, has seven branches, although two of these only operate on a partial basis and it numbers 180 or so staffers.

The parallels continue in that Hapoalim entered as a "white knight" in 1973, when it was in the heyday of its expansion; Yahav, like Massad, has a limited licence, to service government employees, including policemen – but excluding teachers (see above) and the defence forces (see below). It is comfortably, although not spectacularly, profitable. The political consequences of trying to change the status quo and thereby hurting the interests of the government workers are sufficiently unthinkable to allow Olenik to remain confident that

Yahav will be left in peace. Then there is the peculiar case of BANK OTSAN HAHAYAL (BOH), which last year celebrated its 40th anniversary, and hence is older than the state for whose armed forces it provides banking services. Hapoalim holds 50 per cent of the equity of BOH, but only 30 per cent of the voting rights. Another 30 per cent belongs to the IDF through funds that it controls, while 40 per cent is owned by the employees of the Defence Ministry. CEO Dan Raz is an army appointee, while Chairman Haim Yisraeli is selected by Defence Ministry employees.

BOH has 26 branches, a seemingly high number, most of which are rather modest affairs on army, and especially air force, bases. The current Bank of Israel campaign to force the commercial banks to reduce the number of their branches has got Hapoalim into knots with BOH because it has so many branches, but Hapoalim cannot dictate to its partners over closing some of them. It is therefore trying to persuade the Examiner of Banks to haggle with the Defence Ministry over closures. For the same reason – inability to control a unit in which it has a say, but not the final word – Hapoalim prefers not to discuss the future of BOH, which employs 300 people. As with Yahav and Massad, Hapoalim got into BOH in the 1970s, when that bank was in trouble, and provides it services while squeezing some profit from its investment.

A very different situation exists at AMERICAN-ISRAELI BANK, in which Hapoalim is sole owner. The unit was once the Israeli outlet of Exchange National Bank of Chicago, but the U.S. bank was squeezed out by the Israeli banking community in the early 1970s and Hapoalim bought it up. The idea was then, and to some extent remains, to provide an up-market subsidiary for well-heeled clients seeking better and more personal service, or who were uncomfortable doing business in Bank Hapoalim proper. In particular, it sought to attract Western immigrants and to compete with Leumi's Union Bank and Discount Barclays Discount.

Over the years, however, Hapoalim itself improved both the level of its services and its image, while American-Israeli lost much of its specialness, so the gap between parent and subsidiary narrowed. In recent years Hapoalim has dropped almost all pretence of egalitarianism. Most particularly, the areas of specialization that American-Israeli had sought to excel at, namely securities and foreign currency, were exactly those in which Hapoalim has done the most to improve its own services. What the small bank can still offer that the large one cannot is the sense of personal attention and service that big banks, almost by definition, are not able to give.

Therefore, Olenik believes, there is still a niche for American-Israeli to occupy, within the Hapoalim group and within the banking industry as a whole. Certainly, the bank is highly profitable (at least it was in 1985; 1986 will no doubt be worse, although still good). Its branch list has been trimmed since 1983, from 26 to 21, and more may go, while the 440 remaining staff have also been pared, especially at head-office level. Only a very small management team is left to run the bank, although, as noted, the results don't seem to have suffered. In sum, according to Olenik, exhaustive consideration over the last year or two has come to the conclusion that the bank as a whole, and the remaining branches, are all profitable, and there is no economic case for ending its independent existence by merging it into Hapoalim.

Finally, to BANK CONTINENTAL, one of the most interesting of all the Israeli bank subsidiaries, although also one of the smallest. Continental was founded in 1974 as a 50/50 partnership between Hapoalim and the German trade-union owned Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (BfG). It represented a vote of confidence and of support by the Germans in the dark, post-Yom Kippur War days, and therefore has more than a little political significance. In purely commercial terms, however, it is a highly effective unit. It specializes in Israel-European Community trade, particularly, of course, to West Germany, where it has lines of medium-term trade credit unavailable to any other Israeli bank.

When Continental's capital was enlarged a few years ago, Hapoalim put in more than BfG, and now the ratio is about 60:40. However, the recent sale of BfG by the trade union holding company to a major German insurance company was accompanied by promises to Hapoalim that the investment would be maintained.

Michael Arnon, former head of Israel Bonds, has been chairman of Continental since he left the Securities Authority in 1983. David Levinson, brother of the late Hapoalim boss, took over last year as chief executive officer.

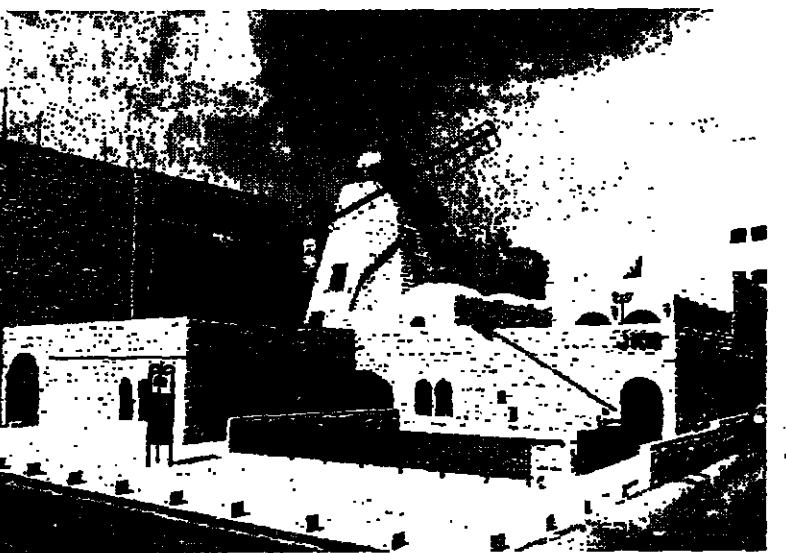
Olenik concurs that for both business and political reasons there is no reason, need or desire to end Continental as a separate unit, but he hints that the bank's three branches, in Haifa and Jerusalem, as well as in Tel Aviv, with their 100 employees, may be more than it needs.

New luxury mall opens in Jerusalem

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem gets its second luxury shopping centre in less than a month, as the Mill, a \$2 million mall in the city's Rehavia section, opens today. The multi-story structure, adjacent to the Kings Hotel, is far smaller than Centre One, the upscale mall that opened at the city's entrance earlier this month. The Mill contains seven high quality fashion shops, a kosher Chinese restaurant, a coffee shop, gourmet food centre, beauty parlour, jewellery, gift and perfume stores and an art gallery.

All the commercial space has been leased out for three years at \$70 a square metre per month, according to an executive with Ambassador Real Estate, which acted as the leasing agent. He added that rental would eventually increase by another \$5 a square metre.



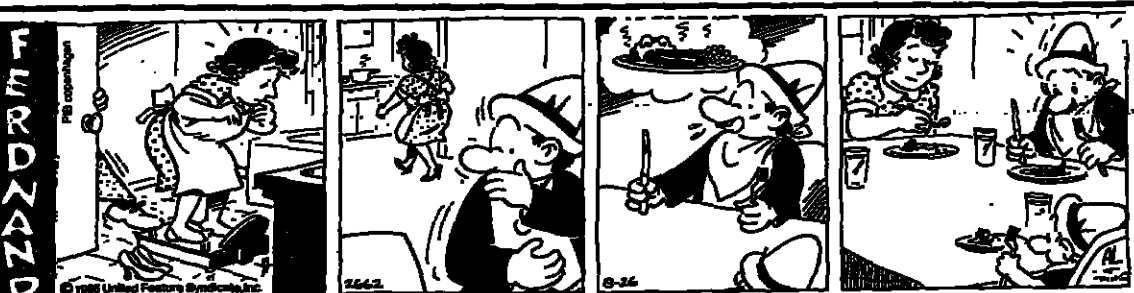
Jerusalem's The Mill shopping centre.

(Dan Landau)

The shopping centre has several below-ground levels and is topped by a century-old windmill that gives the new shopping complex its name and focus.

The project was initiated in the early 1970s by Jerusalem developer Matityahu Lifschitz, who abandoned plans to knock down the mills and put up an apartment building in favour of a shopping centre. When Lifschitz ran out of money last year the project was acquired by Canadian financier Edward Reichman who brought it to completion. Reichman will maintain an office in the Mill.

Sources said yesterday that Reichman had other development projects planned for the capital, among them a luxury project for the elderly near the Prime Minister's House and projected shopping centre on the site of the Discount Bank building on Jaffa Road.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 & 5 Obviously a lot below standard (3,2,2,4)
- 9 From Sophie Tucker's old songs we hear it would be 51 for December (4,2,5,4)
- 10 Part of the Tyrolean scene (4)
- 11 Same again for a single non-drinker in the party (5)
- 12 Small change found on fish skin (4)
- 15 The French butter that is located in Wyoming (7)
- 16 View showing feature of flightless bird (7)
- 17 No point taking a shot in the dark (7)
- 19 Work hard on Charles Lamb finding a Shakespeare character (7)
- 21 Cover synonymous with 12 (4)

- 22 Indefinite number with the shivers (5)
- 23 Hit back in Nevada (4)
- 26 How we're taught to never end a sentence with (15)
- 27 Clobber a garden pest (4)
- 28 Metrical foot to cheer about (7)

DOWN

- 1 One of two openings under the bridge (7)
- 2 Aide-mémoire such as a diary (8)
- 3 Water game (4)
- 4 Not in a tedious way (7)
- 5 Eminent conductor, maybe, at Rome's disposal (7)
- 6 Prompted to play snooker? (4)

- 7 Makes one slip in a letter to the Greeks (7)
- 8 A fortune from textiles, perhaps (8,6)
- 13 & 14 It's betwixt and between red and green, by the way (5,5)
- 17 Such an award can be withering (7)
- 18 Ticking off the French in smart surroundings (7)
- 19 Examining pupils is part of his work (7)
- 20 Painkiller a number deny when confused (7)
- 24 Defeat with a blunt sword (4)
- 25 Loosen up in round one (4)

Yesterday's Solution

IMAGINATION
VERSATILITY
THALIA
WAG
HOLD ON
TO
TASS
E I DANCES
TIN FOL SHEARER
O G G O S Y
MODE I B T F I
O O STRONG DRINK
VOWS A R U I
E N ALTERNATING

QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 7 Ledger, 8 Domain, 10 Margate, 11 Fatal, 12 Nash, 13 Fleet, 17 Pitch, 18 Vega, 22 Clasp, 23 Salient, 24 Rather, 25 Hamper.
DOWN: 1 Clement, 2 Address, 3 Begat, 4 Leaflet, 5 Gantu, 6 Anglie, 9 Bellicose, 14 Simpler, 15 Receipt, 16 Lantern, 19 Scorn, 20 Lasis, 21 Alban.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
1 Precious metal
7 Squeeze
8 The tomato (4-5)
9 Peruvian monetary unit
10 Relative
11 Small leopard
13 Ample
14 Hypothesis
17 Retailer
18 Head cook
20 Container
22 Female voice
23 Soil
24 Manual

- DOWN
1 Lively dance
2 Progress
3 Russian Tsar
4 Discharge contents
5 Foremost
6 Nimbleness
7 Opulent
12 Extend
13 Carry on
15 The Moor of Venice
16 African country
17 Inflated
19 Dress
21 Jab

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ASSISTANCEEMERGENCY
PHARMACIES

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Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 69 Abad Ha'am, 613862; SuperPharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413730.

Re'assum-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Clalit, Haroshet, Hod Hasharon.

Netanya: Hamagan, 13 Sderot Weizman, 22885.

Kiryat Haifa: Niv Hakrayot, 73 Sderot Ben Gurion, Kiryat Motzkin, 737477.

Haifa: Neve She'an, 37 Hachichon, Neve She'an, 235930.

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Dor Region 781111 Petah Tikva 923111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333
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Holon 803133 Tiberias 90111

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Dollar, shares plunge on trade war fears

U.S. unit falls to post-war low

Spurred by worries of a U.S.-Japan trade war, the dollar fell to its lowest level against the Japanese yen since World War II in world currency markets yesterday, although it held steady against most of the chief European currencies.

The U.S. currency was trading as low as 144.7 against the yen in Tokyo, before staging a slight recovery to finish the day there at 146.2. It later closed at about the same level in London and New York, but that still put it down 2.8 yen from Friday's close. (Final rates appear under Foreign Finance Markets on this page.)

With attention focused on the yen, the markets virtually ignored the fact that the dollar also passed below the psychologically important barrier of 1.8 Deutschmarks, closing at 1.799.

The strongest fears of an all-out trade war between the U.S. and Japan were felt in Japan. With Tokyo running out of options to cut its trade surplus and placate Washington, dealers said the only way out might be unilateral action by the U.S. to bring Japan to heel.

Just the hint of that possibility was enough to send Japanese investors scurrying to unload dollars and domestic shares, especially in those companies likely to be worst hit by any U.S. action.

Last week, Washington decided to slap \$300 million in tariffs on Japanese electronic goods from April 17 because of Tokyo's alleged failure to live up to their agreement on trade in computer microchips. (Details appear on page 8.)

Dealers said the currency market shrugged off perhaps as much as \$2b.



Clerks at the Bank of Tokyo change figures on the exchange quotation board yesterday morning, after the dollar fell below 145 yen for the first time since World War II.

worth of Bank of Japan intervention as it relentlessly drove the currency lower in the belief that was the only solution to the U.S.-Japan trade problem.

In Europe, traders said the dollar stabilized during the day after an early plunge without any signs of central bank activity.

Nevertheless some forecast more falls for the dollar in the coming days. West German traders said the market was likely to test the central bank's resolve repeatedly until the major industrial powers undertook full-scale joint intervention.

"If only two or three intervene,

that's not enough," said a senior dealer at a large Frankfurt bank.

Underlying the dollar's drop in New York was the belief that the Reagan administration was not unhappy at seeing the currency weaken further as part of its campaign to force Japan to boost domestic demand.

Gold prices, meanwhile, pushed ahead on the lower dollar, soaring in hectic trading in London. Its price climbed more than \$9 an ounce, to begin the day at around \$426, before easing to a \$423.80 close.

(AP, Reuters)

Prices off on top exchanges

Share prices in Tokyo, London and New York plummeted yesterday as fears of an imminent trade war between the U.S., Europe and Japan, as well as the plunging U.S. dollar, gripped the world's top three markets.

In Tokyo, the 225-share Nikkei Average shed 550.45 points, the second-largest fall in its history, to close at 21,675.04. London's Financial Times index of 100 stocks ended the day at 2,016.4, down 32.2 points, while in New York, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was off more than 46 points, to 2,283.52, in late afternoon trading.

Japanese investors evacuated stock holdings in export-oriented firms after President Reagan's decree on Friday to levy a tariff, which would double the price of some Japanese exports, especially electrical goods (see story on page 8). Added to that, brokers said, was the recent headlong fall of the dollar against the yen, which makes Japanese exports even more expensive.

Japanese investors set great store by Japan's highly successful exporters, who helped rebuild the nation's devastated post-war economy. "When investors see big multinationals start getting hit, there is a general lack of confidence in the market," said one broker, who noted that almost all exporting firms' shares slumped.

Profit-taking after the previous two days of record-setting rallies extended the decline to a broad array of shares, brokers said.

In London indexes opened weaker and drifted off for most of the day in light trading. It wasn't until mid-afternoon, when Wall Street plunged at the outset, that the Lon-

don market was hit by heavy selling.

"There was some panic selling at the end of the day," said a head market-maker at a major brokerage who asked not to be named.

Brokers and analysts said a plunge like yesterday's was to be expected when the market is at such heights during an election year. "It is certainly not the end of the bull market," said Ian Harwood, an analyst at Warburg Securities.

The fall was spread evenly across the board, with only gold shares escaping the sell-off. Even shares that were the subject of takeover speculation fell.

The weakness of the dollar was worrying the market, according to brokers, because it tends to drag the pound down with it. The recent strength of sterling had been one of the reasons for London's bull market.

Furthermore, over the weekend and on Monday, British newspapers were full of stories indicating that trade wars might break out between Japan, Britain and the U.S. "Trade wars are bad for equity markets," said Robert Semple, an analyst at Wood Mackenzie and Co. The same reaction also shattered Wall Street.

"The words protectionism and inflation entered the market's vocabulary, and when people hear that they get nervous and run to take profits," said New York trader Peter Furniss of Smith Barney.

The plunge on Wall Street added to Friday's 36-point drop, and brought about a correction long predicted by many analysts after the market's recent surge.

Indeed, traders said the dollar's slide gave an excuse to take profits following one of the biggest quarterly rises in stocks of the postwar period.

"The developments this weekend were unsettling, to say the least," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

Clal's net earnings quadrupled in 1986

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Clal Ltd. yesterday reported a near-quadrupling of net profits in 1986 to NIS 22.5 million, while pre-tax profits grew by an impressive but more modest 25 percent to NIS 25m., in inflation-adjusted shekels.

Managing Director Aharon Dovrat, presenting the figures to a press conference at Beit Sokolow here, said he was pleased with the results, given their improvement over 1985, but added that the rate of return on equity of 8 percent was still too low.

Dovrat, for whom the annual press conference to announce Clal's results is his single on-the-record appearance during the year, took the opportunity to attack the government's economic policy, although less savagely than in recent years. High interest rates and other policies, he said, were placing the main burden of the economic rehabilitation process on the productive sectors, instead of on the government's budget.

The Clal boss added that the group's decision of five years ago to sacrifice further growth for high liquidity had been proven correct by subsequent developments. So had the change of emphasis from industrial investment to services and financial activity, much as he regretted this from a national economic viewpoint.

The stronger profit performance stemmed from four features that characterized the Clal Group, Dovrat said. These were its diversity, encompassing low and high technology manufacturing sectors, real estate and construction, trade, finance and insurance; its insistence on a high level of liquidity; strong management team; and ability to react quickly and effectively to the constantly changing Israeli economic environment.

The group's balance sheet slipped by 1 percent, to NIS 1.835 billion, of which over 40 percent is shareholder's equity, Dovrat emphasized.

Clal's ability to raise both its own and outside equity, at home and abroad. In 1986, the group raised \$89 million of new capital, of which \$36m. was in long-term bonds issued on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, \$20m. through the Eurodollar market in London and \$29m. through equity offerings in Tel Aviv.

This capital expansion program is continuing in 1987, with its Keter Publishing House unit already taken public in January, and other rights issues and general share issues planned. Clal itself would soon have to consider making a share issue, Dovrat said. Clal is 35 percent owned by Bank Hapoalim and 25 percent by the Discount Group.

The difference between the sharp rise in net profit and the restrained gross profit growth stemmed from the reversal of 1985's NIS 22.5m. tax bill into a net tax rebate of NIS 1.3m. in 1986. Behind this accounting was a reduction in taxes actually paid, from NIS 47.4m. to NIS 33.7m. Tax rebates on past years, and the adjustment of taxes due, to take account of the forthcoming tax reductions - in line with the Institute of Accountants' directive - more than wiped this out in Clal's profit and loss account, and left a net NIS 1.3m. tax rebate.

Reviewing some of the main areas of Clal's activity, Dovrat singled out the significant growth in the group's insurance sector. After the recent purchase of Eitan Insurance Co., Clal now contained four separate insurance concerns - Eitan, Ararat Insurance Co., Aryeh Insurance, and Clal Insurance Co. Clal intends to maintain these as independent entities to increase competition within the group and stimulate performance. Combined premiums of \$124m.

The electronics sector, in which Clal suffered heavy losses via Scitex Corp. and ECI Telecom Ltd., was a fundamentally sound sector, according to Dovrat. He said he expected it to recover from the rough period of 1985-86.

The card was supplied to the prosecution by the Soviet Union through U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer.

The implication of many of these statements - although not spelled out by the prosecution - seemed to be that it was possible for a Trawniki trainee to be posted from one camp to another without such a transfer being documented.

Grabitz also said that in her 21 years of prosecuting Nazi war criminals she had never come across a document stemming from the Soviet Union that turned out to be a forgery. "I also never heard that another prosecutor in Hamburg or any of the other German Laender had such an experience."

John Gill of the defense team started his cross-examination of Grabitz near the end of the session.

He asked her in what year she earned her PhD.

Grabitz: "I never studied philosophy. I studied law and I don't have a doctorate."

Gill: "I'm sorry. I thought I heard the prosecutor address you as doctor."

Grabitz: "No, I started my law studies in 1954 and took my first state examination in 1958."

The cross-examination continues today.

Bonds leaders demonstrate support for Israel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
HAIFA. - One hundred Israeli Bonds leaders from the U.S. and Canada took to the sea on two Israeli navy missile boats yesterday to prove that they are no fair weather friends and were unwavering in their support for Israel in the present difficulties.

"Israel Bonds sales are going full steam ahead, at an even better rate than last year's record of \$603 million. We have targeted \$700m. for this year and we hope to achieve it,"

the organization president, Yehuda Halevy, told *The Jerusalem Post*. The Pollard affair has had no noticeable effect on sales, he said.

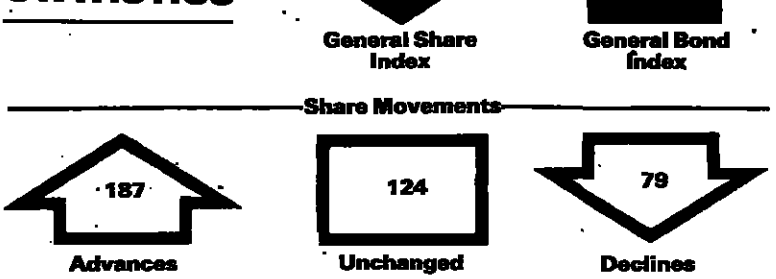
He stressed that the Bonds organization had stood by Israel when things were going well and were standing by it during the present difficulties too. The large delegation from 31 states who had chosen to come here at this time to hold their Leadership Conference, was proof of their steadfast support.

They had arrived in Israel for their week-long conference which includes a tour of the country on Sunday, headed by Halevy and Bonds Chairman David Hermelin, starting with a dinner at the Dan Carmel Hotel.

Yesterday they viewed Haifa Port's new container terminal, guided by port manager Hanoch Ben-Elkan, and then were hosted by the Navy on the missile boats and lunched with the Navy O.C. Aluf Avraham Ben-Shoshan.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS



Stock Indices

General (excl. arrgmt.)	126.83 -0.23%
Non-arrgmt. Banks	126.98 -0.19%
Arrangement Banks	108.01 -0.07%
Mortgage Banks	148.80 -0.52%
Financial Inst.	115.38 -0.06%
Insurance	125.39 -0.65%
Commerce & Services	154.62 -0.71%
Real Estate & Agric.	162.10 -0.02%
Industrial	157.44 -0.47%
Food & Tobacco	152.62 -2.44%
Textiles	157.86 -0.85%
Metals	165.20 +1.94%
Electronics	157.21 -0.58%
Chemicals	154.96 -0.74%
Industrial Invest.	170.25 +0.00%

Bond Indices

Investment Cos.	172.46 -0.46%
Oil Exploration	161.91 +1.82%
Index-linked Bonds	110.40 +0.05%
Fully linked	111.88 +0.05%
Partially linked	108.39 +0.04%
Foreign Currency	108.14 +0.33%
FC denominated	110.59 +0.22%
FC linked	108.39 +0.37%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.94 +0.07%
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	109.79 +0.09%
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	111.77 -0.08%
Long-term 7+ yrs	113.28 +0.24%
Turnovers:	
Total Shares	NIS 23,777,000
Non-arrangement	NIS 21,455,300

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	1400	4082	+5.4
Supersol 2	13700	544	-0.7
Delek R	6845	4968	-0.2
Lighterage	27000	46	-3.6
Cold Storage	1410	2954	-4.7
Dan Hotels	2000	432	-
Yarden Hotel	2715	232	+1.0
Hilton 1	1130	6032	-11.0
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	1374	25807	+1.1
Elion	484	17180	-0.8
Ariza ler. 0.1	60800	287	-0.5
Dankner	7720	1489	-
Prop. & Bldg.	3965	3446	+2.1
Bayseid 0.1	5600	2882	-1.1
ILDC R	96800	254	-0.2
Ressco R	7040	515	+10.0
Mohadrin	7200	928	+2.9
Hadarim	1860	2323	-0.5
Industrials			
Dubek b	6780	389	-
Pr-Ze 1	16500	306	+1.5
Sunfrost	24800	814	-4.3
Edite	882	11841	+1.1
Adgar	18350	137	-
Argamim R	6070	2889	-5.2
Delta G 1	55001858	+10.0	
Maquette 1	715	1814	+2.1
Polgat	5500	1053	+0.9
Schoeller	19400	681	-4.9
Rogalim	3061	446	+0.7
Urdan 0.1 R	12815	2235	+10.0
Is. Can Co. 1			
Zion Cables	3528	5242	-
Poker Steel			
Elbit	606000	37	-0.8
Is. Can Co. 1			
Elron	497500	30	-
Art	33800	318	-1.7
Clal Electronics	2895	4212	-
Secron 1	2638	285	-
T.A.T. 1	2138	553	-3.2
Ackarstein 1	1248	3402	+2.4
Agan 5	24000	507	-4.0
Alliance	2638	285	-
Dexter	4070	651	+10.0
Fertilizers	5250	126	+1.2
Teva R	903	13867	-3.4
Teva R	12850	1476	+0.2
Desat Sea R	3235	9224	-
Petrochem.	649	22151	+0.5
Neca Chem.	9698	516	+1.0
Frutaron	19900	137	-1.6
Hadara Paper	451000	220	-
Central Trade	13488	464	-
Koop R	15000000	0	-
Clal Inds.	2830	12428	-
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. R	9350	3704	-0.5
Ellern	6300	2475	-
Alk 1	435	-	-6.0
Gahelot	1750	501	-3.8
Israel Corp. 1	22770	767	-0.4
Wolfson 1 R	137000	2	+1.5
Hapoalim Inv.	11400	274	-0.9
Discount Invest.	6050	4935	-1.2
Mizrahi Invest.	40519	80	+3.1
Clal 10	2950	354	-8.3
Lendeco 0.1	13249	111	+0.0
Pana 0.1			
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	35200	174	-
J.O.E.L.	7201	1179	+6.3

Abbreviations: s.o. sellers only b.o. buyers only r registered



(Continued from Page 2)

to Treblinka. The prosecution made no mention, however, of the possibility that the name of the accused, John Demjanjuk, was on this list.

Grabitz said that during the three-and-a-half years of Streib's main trial, he never denied his signature on the many documents shown to him. "And the signatures were all identical."

In one letter, dated December 16, 1942, Streib complained that "it is not right for guards to be passed on to other posts without my knowledge." According to Grabitz, this proves that the German SS officer's power of command over those posted away from his base was not necessarily as complete as it seemed.

All Shaked's questioning of Grabitz seemed to aim at preparing the ground for authenticating the signature of camp commander Streib on the Trawniki ID card issued in Demjanjuk's name. The card links the accused with Trawniki and shows a later posting to the Sobibor exter-

Israel Money Markets

Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Mar. 27)	500-899	10.00	11.00	12.00
	1,000-2,999	22.50	22.00	21.50
	3,000-49,999	25.00	24.00	23.50
	50,000+	25.00	24.00	23.50
Hapoalim (Mar. 27)	Up to 899	10.00	11.00	12.00
	1,000-2,999	22.00	21.00	20.50
	3,000-49,999	22.00	21.00	20.50
	50,000+	24.00	24.00	24.00
Discount (Mar. 28)	40-999	10.00	11.00	12.00
	1,000-10,000	20.00	20.00	20.50
	10,001-50,000	22.50	22.00	21.50
	50,001-99,999	22.50	22.00	21.50
Mizrahi	1,001-2,500	-	-	-
	2,501-5,000	-	-	-
	5,001-10,000	-	-	-
	10,001-50,000	-	-	-
First Intl (Mar. 18)	50-999	17.00	15.10	15.10
	1,000-4,999	22.00	21.90	21.80
	5,000-9,999	22.00	22.00	21.80
	10,000-49,999	22.00	22.00	22.20
	50,000+	25.00	25.00	24.00

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	5.75	5.75	5.75
Pound sterling (£100,000)	8.125	7.75	7.75
Deutschmark (DM 200,000)	3.0	2.875	2.875
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.625	2.625	2.625
Yen (¥ 1 million)	2.625	2.625	2.625

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (March 30)

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate
Currency basket	1.6720	1.6530	1.6515
U.S. dollar	1.6010	1.6210	1.6133
Deutschmark	0.5773	0.5822	0.5800
Pound sterling	2.5704	2.5825	2.5811
French franc	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Swiss franc	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Dutch florin	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Swedish krona	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Norwegian krone	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Japanese yen (100)	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Australian dollar	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Canadian dollar	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Israeli sheqel	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Israeli sheqel (100)	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Israeli sheqel (100)	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Israeli sheqel (100)	0.2538	0.2571	0.2572
Israeli sheqel (100)	0.2538	0.2571	0

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Power broker Sharon

HALLELUJA! There was no blood on Tel Aviv's Exhibition Grounds as Herut, the national-democratic party, finally knuckled down to the business of electing its chief officers Sunday night.

True, in order to make sure that democracy did not run riot at the national convention once again in less than a year, the chairman, Moshe Katsav, was obliged to make something of a farce of democracy. No points of order were allowed as Mr. Katsav rammed the prearranged agenda through the long delayed second session. But at least order was maintained and the voting went through without a hitch, or a complaint.

The complaining began when the results were announced. That self-elected prince of the underprivileged, and main pretender to Menachem Begin's throne, David Levy, complained that he'd been had, again. While his people had cast their ballots, as bidden by Premier Yitzhak Shamir, for Ariel Sharon as chairman of the central committee and for Moshe Arens as chairman of the secretariat, the Shamir-Arens and the Sharon people had not reciprocated by backing Mr. Levy manfully enough for deputy chairman of the movement.

That presumably was the reason he had received only 57 per cent of the vote, whereas Mr. Arens and Mr. Sharon gained 64 per cent each.

Mr. Levy's complaint need not be dismissed out of hand. But sour post-election grapes cannot change the fact that Mr. Levy sustained a stinging defeat at the convention, whereas Mr. Sharon scored an impressive victory.

Not long ago they were close though not evenly matched allies in the fight against the Shamir-Arens axis - Mr. Levy boasted twice Mr. Sharon's strength. Now Mr. Levy's pretentious bubble has burst, and he is left with but a ceremonial post that carries no weight, except in Mr. Levy's own mind, in the party power struggle.

Mr. Sharon, on the other hand, has emerged as Herut's chief power broker, and its *de facto* No. 2 leader. The hero of Sabra and Shatilla has won *carte blanche* to seek the Herut leadership again, as well as the premiership.

To be sure, Mr. Sharon will not be served the top leadership on a silver platter. For one thing, the incumbent premier - unanimously elected chairman of the Herut movement - has still not removed himself from the running in the next election. There is also Mr. Arens - no Johnny-come-lately, like Mr. Sharon, in Herut ranks - to contend with. And a badly disaffected Mr. Levy could stir a great deal of nasty trouble for any rival.

But Mr. Sharon will from now until the election be in charge of the only currently working apparatus, the central committee. Mr. Arens, by contrast, will first have to reconstitute the secretariat and rid it of Levy leftovers, while Mr. Levy will only have an empty title to his name. If the tattered illiberal remnants of the Liberals finally merge with Herut, their support is more likely to go to the ultra-nationalist Mr. Sharon than to the ultra-populist Mr. Levy.

The hour of Herut's choice may come even earlier than has been assumed, if the findings of the Knesset's intelligence sub-committee in the Pollard affair prove as scathing, even implicitly, as they are expected to be. Should any political heads roll in consequence, they will, within Herut, be the heads of Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens, not of Mr. Sharon. So that - unless a "dark horse," in the shape of Mr. Katsav perhaps, gets the nod at the last moment - Mr. Sharon will be the heir apparent.

Whatever it is that Herut thinks of such a prospect, it should set every thinking Israeli to think again, and hard.

Honourable act

THE RESIGNATION of Aluf-Mishne Aviem Sella from the command of the Tel Nof Airbase spells the imminent end of an outstanding officer's career in the Air Force. This is bad news. Were there no absolutely compelling reasons for A/M Sella's resignation, he would have been in line for the post of Air Force commander. His mastery of electronics and computers has made him an ideal chief of the force in the era of electronic and computer warfare.

But compelling reasons there were, and A/M Sella has become well aware of them.

So long as he, Jonathan Jay Pollard's "handler" in Washington, remained in command of Tel Nof, the base would have remained out of bounds to the American military, on Washington's orders. And relations between the U.S. - and even U.S. Jewry - and Israel would be growing more tense than they had become in the wake of the Pollard affair.

His decision to step down, A/M Sella assured the commander of the Air Force, Aluf Amos Lapidot, in the letter formally requesting release from his present post, was strictly his own. That may well have been so.

But the reports may also be credited that he was encouraged to take the decision by colleagues in the Air Force. Those are said to have been the same senior officers who only a short while ago had literally arm-twisted Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin into keeping A/M Sella at Tel Nof despite the strongest U.S. objections. If only as compensation for the denial to him, as a sop to the Americans, of a post-Pollard promotion in ranks. Those now remorseful officers have at least as much to atone for as their hapless comrade-in-arms, if not more so. Their only defence can be that the defence minister knuckled under to the pressure they had put on him.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres yesterday described A/M Sella's resignation as a courageous and honourable act. The adjectives were rightly chosen. They would have sounded more convincing had the political leadership assumed responsibility for its own involvement in the affair.

The living will

Ram Ishai

THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS Committee of the Knesset has recently discussed preliminary draft legislation regarding the right of a person to prevent artificial prolongation of his life. According to the bill, a person reaching the age of 70, who is in good health and full possession of his faculties, should be allowed to request prevention of the use of artificial means in order to keep him alive should he ever reach the stage of terminal illness and unconsciousness. It was made clear that living will, as it is known, had nothing to do with the right to suicide or euthanasia.

Similar legislation is under discussion in various countries. Since 1969, a living will document has been in existence in the U.S. though lacking legal force. Since 1976, 30 states have adopted statutory enactments defined either as "Natural Death Acts" or "Right to Die Acts"; but there are substantial variations from one state to another.

The overall impression gained is that such legislation aims at providing immunity for the physician who follows the patient's wishes as expressed in the document.

The question of the use of artificial means for the prolongation of life has arisen as a result of the development of medical technology and the fact that in developed countries death commonly takes place not at home but in the hospital. Consequently, the medical staff feels obliged to continue treating a dying patient, even using means of resuscitation when it is often quite clear that all these efforts are in vain. It is extremely difficult for the family as well as for the medical staff to give up; everybody is relieved that they have "done all they could."

Can legislation deal with this dilemma? Should not the decision be left instead to the best judgement of the physician?

Physicians who treat terminal illness give medical care according to the patient's state, and they see to it that the patient dies with dignity and without unnecessary pain. Things are generally done in a natural way as part of the treatment up to the very end. Nonetheless, the wish to

provide legally for this situation includes the assumption that the physician's role is to heal or at least to treat a patient, and the question of prolonging life or discontinuing the use of artificial means is for society to decide and must be settled by law.

There is a conflict between the doctor's obligation to do everything in his power to prolong the life of his patient and his obligation as a human being to honour his patient's wishes.

In considering this conflict, one must bear in mind the halachic approach to the sanctity of life which obliges one to act for the preservation of life regardless of its quality, as well as the concept that one moment of life is equal to eternal life. Furthermore, Jewish law teaches that one is not the owner of one's body. Just as one is obliged to maintain it in order to stay healthy, so one is obliged to receive medical treatment when sick.

THE LAW bases the doctor-patient relation upon informed consent; the doctor may not perform surgery or any other form of treatment without explicit or at least implied consent. As long as the patient has his senses, he may demand that a procedure be stopped. The problem which arises from a living will is to what extent a doctor treating a terminal patient should take into consideration wishes expressed by the patient long ago, when he was conscious. There is no absolute certainty that the patient would decide in the same way.

Even in countries where living wills are accepted, clauses are often included relating to the period of time which elapses between the date on which the living will was written and its application, or the naming of a third party as executor.

The law presumes that the executor is a close friend or family member and therefore better qualified than the doctor to determine the patient's will. However, it is by no means certain that the executor has no interest of his own. He may, for

instance, find it difficult to cope with the patient's sufferings. Feelings that the treatment is a "useless waste of money" may also play a part.

It is not always clear what constitutes "artificial means." The categories are relative and vary according to place, time and culture. Many everyday procedures were, not so long ago, considered heroic measures. We have reached a situation in which the decision may be affected by the relation between the marginal returns of treatment and other factors such as suffering, discomfort or cost.

WE HAVE COME ALL the way from the "best interests of the patient" to the slippery slope of entrusting the doctor or another person with the right "not to prolong" a patient's life.

This could involve not only removing a respirator but also terminating the feeding of a patient who cannot swallow. Since this would cause death within a week or two, one may well ask whether it would not prevent needless suffering to accelerate the patient's death by administering an injection immediately after removal of the feeding tube.

While these arguments do not completely refute the idea of the living will, they make it imperative to give the question the most careful consideration.

Does the living will obligate the doctor to follow the patient's directions as contained in the document? May the physician transfer care of the patient to another physician? If the law permits a doctor to stop treating a patient who so wished in his living will, is there not a danger that the physician would act the same way in a similar case, according to his best judgement, even where a living will does not exist? Might he then not be prosecuted for causing death or even murder?

After considering the moral and religious questions involved and hearing legal and medical opinion on the subject, the Knesset committee decided to strike the draft off its agenda.

The writer is head of the Israel Medical Association.

The struggle continues despite Soviet 'glasnost'

Noah Dear

THE FREQUENTLY heard Russian word, *glasnost*, refers to the so-called policy reform of openness in the Soviet Union. It is supposed to describe a new approach to government espoused by Gorbachev and to herald a new era of freedom in the Soviet Union. But I hope people will see it for what it really is.

Last year I was appointed the chairman of the New York City Council Subcommittee on Human Rights. In that capacity, I held hearings which revealed gross human rights violations in the Soviet Union. In addition, last May I introduced legislation in the council which would restrict New York City's dealings with banks and companies that do business with the Soviet Union. The bill is an outgrowth of dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's human rights policies and is similar to the so-called South African "disinvestment" legislation passed in 1985.

Paraphrasing, although the principle of "disinvestment" with respect to South Africa has received widespread support, this has not been the case with respect to the Soviet Union. I am dismayed that supporters of Soviet Jewry have not rallied in support of the bill. Indeed, those who even risked arrest demonstrating against apartheid remain strangely silent on the Soviet Jewry issue.

In any event, my subcommittee heard dramatic testimony from Natan Sharansky in which he declared that the scale of human rights violations committed by the Soviet Union is infinitely greater than that of South Africa. (Sharansky asked why public figures who strongly advocated sanctions against South Africa, even risking arrest, have been silent with respect to the Soviet Union. He questioned their sincerity as true advocates of human rights, as I do.)

Also testifying was world-famous pianist David Bar-Ilan who labelled the current programme of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union "a sham," noting that there were the severest of restrictions on the participation of Soviet Jews. A champion class chess player, Leonid Feldman, testified that he was excluded from world competition because he was Jewish. Glenn Richter of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and Catherine Cosman of the Helsinki Watch Committee, catalogued extensive official Soviet persecution of those wishing to emigrate to Israel.

Dr. Yuri Yoram Ageev of the Center for Democracy, Yakub Birmanbaum of the Center for Russian and East European Jewry and Yaakov Gorodetsky, former leader of the Leningrad Jewish Resistance Movement, joined these and other witnesses in underscoring the need for using economic leverage against the Soviet Union and supporting my proposed legislation.

WHAT MAKES this all the more serious is *glasnost*. We must not allow this record of abuse to be papered over by the transparent fraud called *glasnost*. Indeed, even while this policy is being articulated over and over again, and token releases of dissidents are being made, Jewish rights advocates continue to be beaten and arrested in the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the fight has been so long and hard that people are prepared to hear what they want to hear. But if criticism of the Soviet Union is to be muted by the charade of *glasnost*, then Soviet leaders will be able to accomplish indirectly what they could not do directly. There is some-

thing fundamentally wrong over there and no amount of public relations flim-flam can change that.

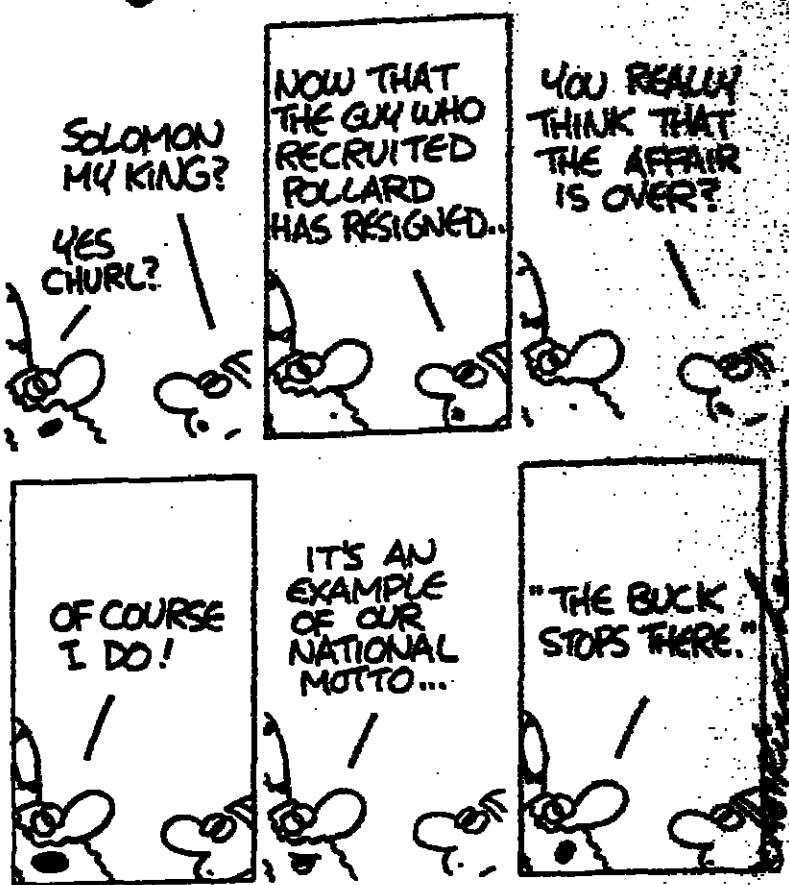
The *glasnost* effort has raised the issue of the relative merits of "quiet diplomacy" and vigorous outspoken challenges to the Soviet Union. I hope that we all heed the lesson of the Sharansky experience. Without question, steady, relentless efforts to draw attention to his situation paid off. Can anyone really doubt Sharansky's fate had the leaders of the Soviet Union felt that they could make him a "non-person" with impunity?

Although I believe that President Reagan and others are to be applauded for their personal efforts in securing Sharansky's release, I think that we should put the issue of "quiet diplomacy" in its proper perspective. Certainly, private contacts between governments have a role to play with regard to the treatment of Soviet dissidents. But the exercise and extent of these contacts is a function of the public's awareness and sensitivity to the problem.

Without question, it is incumbent upon all of us to do all we can to publicly and vocally champion the rights of our brethren in the Soviet Union.

The writer is a member of the New York City Council and chairman of its Subcommittee on Human Rights.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

'BUILD THE LAVI' FUND

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I am greatly disturbed by the possibility that the Lavi project might be cancelled or at the very best curtailed. I would therefore like to point out the following for your readers' consideration.

During the '50s the British designed and built a prototype of what was then, without doubt, the most advanced ground-support aircraft ever designed. It was known only as the TSR-2.

When the Labour Party came to power, its first move was to axe the TSR-2 programme, and in one swoop it succeeded in breaking the back of the British aircraft industry - with resultant loss of money, thousands of jobs, technical development and air combat independence. From then on it was downhill for the British aircraft industry. England became more and more dependent on American and European systems and became a customer to overseas aircraft companies, spending its hard currency and depending on other nations for its supplies.

We all respect and have a lot of affection for the United States as an ally, but there are areas of friction that could create supply difficulties in the future (as they did in 1973

when the U.S. did not agree with what Israel had determined was necessary for its survival).

There are many similar situations from which we should have learned, and I feel it is time the public expressed their desire for independence as a nation and supported the Lavi project.

To this end I suggest that a "Build the Lavi" fund should be started, independent of the government. All income could either be donated to support the production of the fighter, or a separate Lavi Company could possibly be established, shares of which could be purchased by the fund so that all contributors would have a continued interest in the economic future of the aircraft.

Members of the public, companies, kibbutzim and other institutions could sign covenants for a fixed period of time, with monthly or annual commitments. These covenants could be discounted through the banks to generate cash-flow for the project.

I would be delighted to hear from any readers who would be prepared to join with me to work (voluntarily) with a committee to be set up to promote the "Build the Lavi" fund.

DAVID L. TRAGER-LEWIS
Tel Aviv.

IRAN IS RIGHT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I do not understand why there is so much controversy in this country in the matter of Irangate.

In September 1980, Iraq invaded Iran with the purpose of taking from that country the region called Khuzestan with its substantial Arabic-speaking minority. The attack failed due to unexpectedly fierce resistance by the Iranians.

Iran applied for help to the United Nations, yet that organization did nothing although this was an evident case of blatant aggression.

Ever since then, the war has been going on, the Iraqis receiving enormous supplies from Russia, France and other countries. The Iranians,

on the other hand, are having great difficulty in covering their military requirements.

True, the present rulers of Iran are a crazy lot; yet as long as the great powers refuse to call a spade a spade, or rather aggression aggression, the Iranians are in their right in this matter.

From here, distant as we are from the U.S., but so much closer to the battle zone, the argument going on there about military supplies to Iran appears to be a squabble about political competence rather than on a matter of substance.

FRITZ OPPENHEIMER
Ramat Gan.

NO FREEDOM OF RELIGION FOR JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - The continuous and monotonous diatribe about yordim as traitors is both boring and meaningless. Israel has become the homeland not of Jews, but of Orthodox Jews. Israel recognizes the rights of everyone to practise their religion freely - except non-Orthodox Jews. These latter souls still have no homeland, and so they go (or stay) where they can worship God as they see fit. It is not a matter of not being Zionist enough, or patriotic enough - just

of not being traditional enough. The non-Orthodox Jew does not view rule-by-rabbi as a legitimate government policy.

When Israel recognizes the basic civil rights of all Jews, I am sure the immigration authorities will not be able to handle all the returnees!

DINAH MERON
Hudson, Wisconsin.

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OPEN PESSAH Hotel Deborah

A few places for Pessah still available. Reservations for Seder only accepted.

We will also provide glatt kosher take-away (shmitta observed) for families observing Pessah at home. Booking accepted up to 5 days before Seder.

* Synagogue on the premises.

* Hall for special events.

Details: Hotel Deborah, 87 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-244366

Safe Drivers

SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. NORWAY's opposition Conservative Party has proposed amending the country's constitution to allow women to succeed to the throne.

Both Conservative and ruling Labour Party officials predicted the proposal would win broad support in the Norwegian parliament.

Existing law allows only male members of Norway's royal family to succeed to the throne, the crown currently being worn by 83-year-old King Olav V, Europe's oldest reigning monarch.

The law would not take effect retroactively, however, ensuring that Crown Prince Harald, 50, will not have to forfeit the crown to either of his two older sisters, Princess Ragnhild and Princess Astrid.

P.S. A SOUTH KOREAN man who promised sexual relations as a way to avoid an imminent doomsday was arrested recently on charges of swindling and adultery, police said.

They said Park Hu-Jin, 44, had attracted about 100 followers since early last year after claiming that about two-thirds of the world's population would die of a fatal disease when doomsday arrived in the near future.

He had sexual relations with at least 15 women followers, including a 12-year-old girl, saying that in this way they could evade the fatal disease, police said. He also told his followers to donate money as a way to survive doomsday, they added.